THE
OHIO-MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOOD DISASTER OF 1937

Report of Relief Operations

of

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Washington, D. C.

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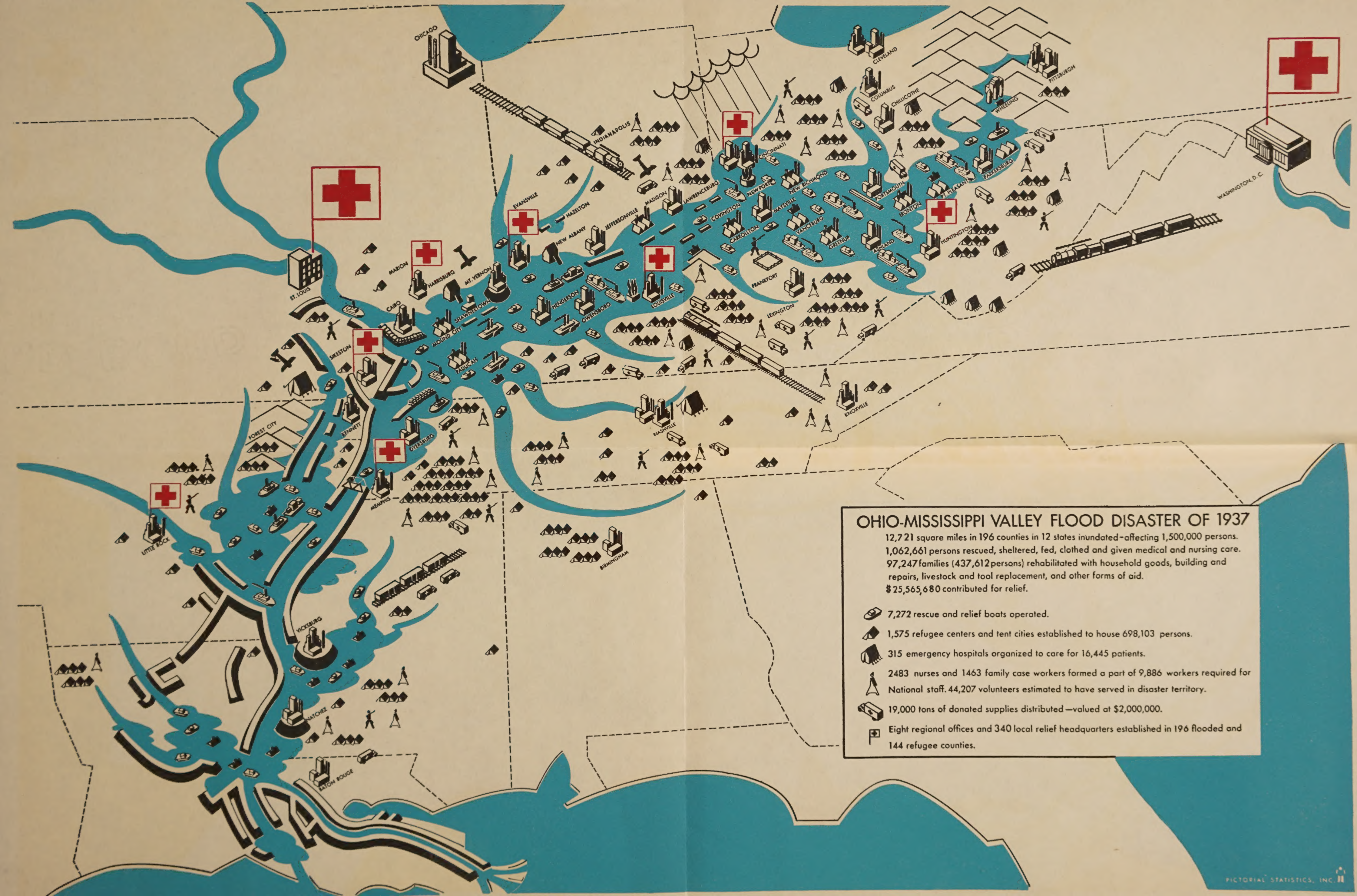
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BATON ROUGE

OHIO-MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOOD DISASTER OF 1937

12,721 square miles in 196 counties in 12 states inundated—affecting 1,500,000 persons.
1,062,661 persons rescued, sheltered, fed, clothed and given medical and nursing care.
97,247 families (437,612 persons) rehabilitated with household goods, building and repairs, livestock and tool replacement, and other forms of aid.
$25,565,680 contributed for relief.

7,272 rescue and relief boats operated.

1,575 refugee centers and tent cities established to house 698,103 persons.

315 emergency hospitals organized to care for 16,445 patients.

2483 nurses and 1463 family case workers formed a part of 9,886 workers required for National staff. 44,207 volunteers estimated to have served in disaster territory.

19,000 tons of donated supplies distributed—valued at $2,000,000.

Eight regional offices and 340 local relief headquarters established in 196 flooded and 144 refugee counties.

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American national red cross.

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REAR ADMIRAL CARY T. GRAYSON

Chairman, American Red Cross

March 1, 1935 — February 15, 1938

Foreword

THESE pages of text, illustration and statistics are much more than just a summing up of relief work following the most destructive flood in our history. To me they constitute, as I am sure they will to millions of Americans, thrilling evidence of the courage of this nation in the face of terrific hardship. The flood challenged with danger, disease and death—and the Red Cross met the challenge.

Every man, woman and child in the United States, from the President to each contributor to the relief fund, should feel intense pride in this accomplishment. We were united in action under the Red Cross symbol of unselfish, impartial, warm-hearted human service. Thus united, there is no threat of disaster that we can not meet with confidence.

The sure knowledge of this illumined the leadership of Cary T. Grayson, then Chairman of the American Red Cross, and of all those others who worked so faithfully to mobilize one great army of rescue and rehabilitation.

To the magnificent spirit of cooperation in the name of humanity, which exists in every citizen of this land, it is my privilege, gratefully, on behalf of the American Red Cross, to dedicate this report.

Norman H Davis

Chairman.

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The Fury of the Waters

I

THE FLOOD: Causes and Effects

MODERATE to heavy rain falling over the Ohio River watershed in December, 1936, heralded the gigantic flood of January and February, 1937.*

But this prelude to unprecedented disaster could not then have been taken as a warning. Neither weather and flood experts nor general citizenry had any way of foreseeing the catastrophe to come. Slowly and insidiously the flood monster was born in the rising Ohio and its tributaries.

Ironically, optimism was prevalent for the first time in years throughout the empire of the Ohio basin. Except in the long depressed old river towns, business was on the upturn at last. Factories were humming in Evansville and Louisville. Cincinnati was regaining its economic feet. West Virginia's steel was traveling east in heavy train loads.

Cheerfully industrious again, the valley seemed to have recaptured the spirit of the days when the river was the broad water highway to the West. Back in the early 1800's, cheap water transportation had made thriving cities of the trading posts. Later, with the beginning of the industrial era, manufactories were built close to the landings (and so were the homes of the workers).

Railroads, following the water courses, drove most of the romantic paddle wheelers back to the shipways forever. Cities boomed with hundreds of more factories and thousands of more dwellings. Tall stacks brushed the heavens with smoke by day and fire by night.

To-day, products of the valley are shipped to all parts of the nation and the world.

---

* All meteorological data in this report are from "Floods in the United States, January and February 1937", by Bennett Swenson, in the *Monthly Weather Review* of the United States Weather Bureau for February 1937, Vol. 65, 71-86.

Included are steel, furniture, oil well supplies, railroad cars, distilled spirits and electrical appliances valued at many millions of dollars.

From the surrounding farm lands come tobacco, corn, barley and vegetables in rich abundance. Fine horses are raised on the grassy slopes. Burrowings beneath the earth tap vast resources of coal.

The Approach of Calamity

Within one month from the middle of December, 1936, this important, populous, wealthy region was to know devastation without parallel in the history of the United States. Heavy rain occurred over the Cumberland and Tennessee River basins during the night of January 1. The amounts were slightly in excess of four inches at some points. These rivers were already rising and therefore quickly came to flood. The Wabash River was high at the close of December and with the additional rains in January reached flood stage and remained there most of the month.

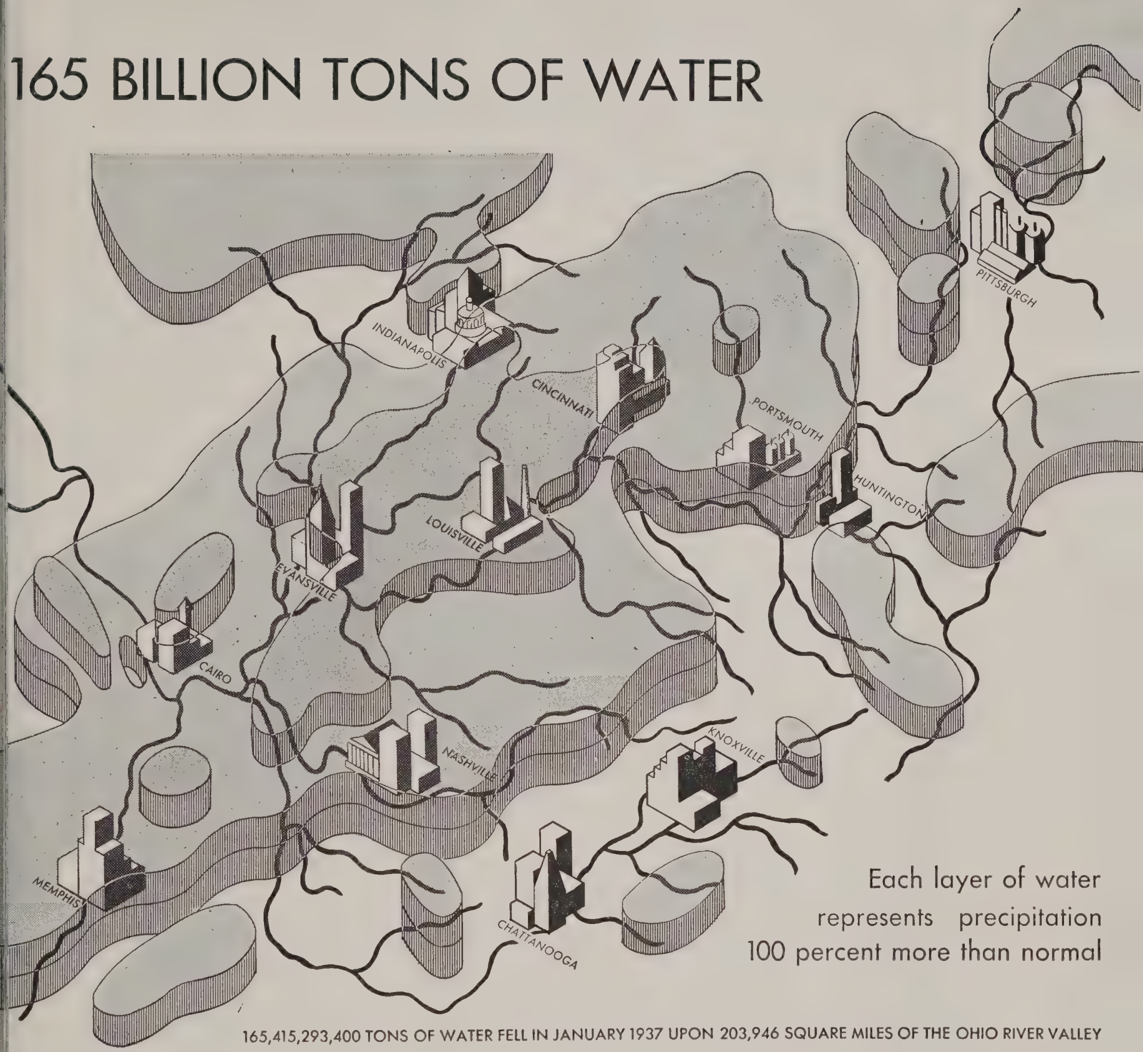
Thus the Ohio River was receiving considerable quantities of water from its three largest tributaries at the very beginning of January and its rise continued at a steady rate. The rains persisted. As early as January 8, portions of the lower reaches of the Ohio were above flood stage from the mouth at Cairo, Illinois, back to Paducah, Kentucky. Near-to-flood stages prevailed from Paducah to Louisville. To the east, it was one-half to two-thirds full all the way to Pittsburgh.

The Cold Stands Still

Then it was that United States Weather Bureau observers began to note a peculiar atmospheric condition. Since the beginning of the month, abnormal cold had persisted in the Pacific States, the Plateau and Rocky Mountain regions, the Plains States, and, at times, the upper Mississippi Valley.

The area of cold (high pressure) failed to rotate as customary, toward the east. It hung stationary, as though too dense and heavy to move.

165 BILLION TONS OF WATER


PITTSBURGH
INDIANAPOLIS
CINCINNATI
PORTSMOUTH
HUNTINGTON
LOUISVILLE
EVANSVILLE
CAIRO
NASHVILLE
KNOXVILLE
MEMPHIS
CHATTANOOGA

Each layer of water
represents precipitation
100 percent more than normal

165,415,293,400 TONS OF WATER FELL IN JANUARY 1937 UPON 203,946 SQUARE MILES OF THE OHIO RIVER VALLEY

PICTORIAL STATISTICS · INC

DATA FROM THE U. S. WEATHER BUREAU

Off the Eastern Coast, another wall of cold hovered over the Bahamas and Bermuda.

Flowing northward between these two freezing barriers, came tropical air masses, saturated with water. As the warm air met the cold, the clouds dropped their burden which totalled 165,000,000,000 tons of rain before this strange month in the history of weather reporting came to an end.

*Summary of January Rainfall over Ohio Basin and Comparison with Previous Records.***

Area	Drainage	January 1937 rainfall	Departure from normal	Previous highest and date	
				For January	For any month
ILLINOIS:					
State	Mostly Ohio and Mississippi	5.98	+3.64	6.98 1916	9.43 Sept. 1926
Northern	Mostly Mississippi	3.04	+1.42	4.77 1916	9.51 June 1902
Central	Ohio and Mississippi	4.94	+2.75	6.92 1916	12.07 Sept. 1926
Southern	do.	11.74	+8.18	9.26 1916	11.34 Oct. 1919
Brookport	Ohio	19.03			
INDIANA:					
State	Mostly Ohio and Mississippi	9.93	+6.76	7.75 1913	8.89 Mar. 1913
Northern	do.	4.27	+1.84	5.72 1890	9.95 May 1892
Central	Ohio	9.31	+6.24	7.79 1890	11.28 Sept. 1926
Southern	do.	16.22	+12.20	10.43 1913	10.46 Oct. 1919
Evans Landing	do.	21.39	+16.90		
OHIO:					
State	Ohio and Lake Erie	9.42	+6.31	7.01 1913	8.40 Mar. 1913
Northern	do.	7.24	+4.53	6.41 1913	9.23 Mar. 1913
Central	Ohio	10.22	+7.06	7.27 1913	9.46 July 1896
Southern	do.	12.27	+8.69	7.95 1913	8.22 May 1933
Fernbank	do.	14.88			
PENNSYLVANIA:					
State	Ohio and Atlantic	6.36	+3.08	5.56 1915	8.88 May 1894
Ohio Drainage	Ohio	8.05	+4.73		
Lycippus	do.	10.54	+6.41		
WEST VIRGINIA:					
State	Ohio and Atlantic	8.50	+4.77	6.41 1907	9.07 July 1896
Northern	Ohio	9.25	+5.22	7.75 1907	12.98* July 1895
Southern	do.	8.55	+4.85	5.93 1907	7.90 Mar. 1917
Huntington	do.	12.07	+8.28		
VIRGINIA:					
State	Ohio and Atlantic	8.01	+4.67	6.45 1936	9.51 Aug. 1906
Ohio Drainage	Ohio	7.04	+3.85		
Pennington Gap	do.	12.34			
KENTUCKY:					
State	Ohio	15.77	+11.20	11.41 1913	11.41 Jan. 1913
Eastern	do.	12.22	+8.51		
Central	do.	17.54	+13.16		
Western	do.	18.77	+14.19		
Earlington	do.	22.97	+17.93		
TENNESSEE:					
State	Ohio and Mississippi	14.74	+9.83	9.64 1913	11.27 Mar. 1897
Eastern	Ohio	11.02	+6.57		
Central	do.	15.97	+10.85		
Western	Ohio and Mississippi	18.47	+12.64		
McKenzie	Mississippi	23.90			
ARKANSAS:					
State	Mississippi	12.61	+8.22	9.67 1932	18.52 Apr. 1928
MISSOURI:					
State	Missouri and Mississippi	6.38	+3.99	7.66 1916	11.25 June 1928
Southeastern	Mississippi	10.28	+6.87	9.42 1916	14.12 June 1928
Parma	do.	16.61			
Entire Ohio Basin		11.20			

** From United States Weather Bureau.
* Approximate.

TOTAL PRECIPITATION, JANUARY 1-25, 1937, INCLUSIVE*

Basin	Area in square miles	Precipitation in mile-inches	Precipitation weighted average
Allegheny	11,731	74,923	6.38
Monongahela	7,370	60,108	8.16
Beaver	3,127	24,237	7.75
Muskingum	8,038	77,367	9.62
Little Kanawha	2,283	22,090	9.67
Hocking	1,200	13,405	11.17
Kanawha	12,301	83,760	6.81
Guyandot	1,698	13,074	7.70
Twelvepole Creek	458	4,538	9.91
Big Sandy	4,275	35,432	8.29
Scioto	6,510	74,494	11.44
Little Miami	1,755	23,315	13.28
Licking	3,635	45,703	12.57
Miami	5,385	60,976	11.32
Kentucky	6,921	92,402	13.35
Salt	2,801	50,029	17.87
Green	9,197	169,345	18.41
Wabash	32,727	303,781	9.28
Saline	1,190	17,700	14.87
Tradewater	1,001	20,583	20.38
Cumberland	17,880	267,376	14.95
Tennessee	40,667	449,569	11.05
Ohio & minor tribs	21,796	300,501	13.79
Ohio, entire basin	203,946	2,284,708	11.20

* From United States Weather Bureau.

The Deluge

As the first half of January passed, the rains increased in intensity and were heavy on the 13th and 14th, and again on the 17th. By the morning of the 18th, the Ohio River was in flood from Cairo to Cincinnati.

The downpour on the 17th initiated an incessant and excessive rain that continued almost without interruption until the 25th, wavering back and forth across the Ohio River. Seldom during this period was the area of precipitation far enough from the stream not to affect it. The worst disaster of record was at hand.

Meanwhile, the heavy rains falling in such close proximity to the Ohio River passed quickly into the main stream which was already full. The peculiarity of the flood became increasingly obvious. Tributaries at flood in their lower reaches were untroubled farther back.

High stages did not occur in the upper sections of the Licking and Kentucky Rivers, while in the lower portions the highest stages of record were reported. The Tennessee River during its second rise did not exceed flood stage at Chattanooga and above; was in flood from Chattanooga to its mouth.

The stages in the lower part of the Cumberland River were record breaking, while in the upper portion they were only slightly above flood stage.

The streams in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana were also, for the most part, in greater flood near their mouths. The principal tributaries in West Virginia were not in flood, with the exception of the Little Kanawha, where only minor flooding occurred.

"Black Sunday"

By the morning of Sunday, January 24, now known as "Black Sunday," the entire Ohio River was above flood stage from Cairo to Portsmouth. The greatest 24-hour rise, from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 a.m., on a river already raging out of its banks, happened after exceptionally heavy rains on the 20th and 21st. The water rose 6.7 feet at Cincinnati and 6.3 feet at Louisville.

On the 24th, with the population thoroughly terrorized over 12,721 square miles embracing many congested industrial areas, came the final heavy downpour as the great cloud reservoirs emptied.

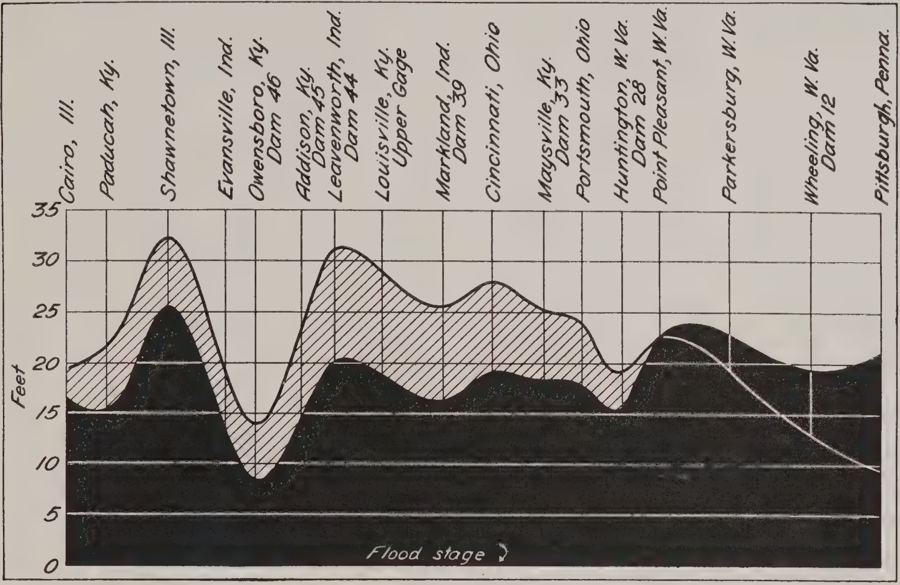
The total precipitation for the 12 hours between 7:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., eastern standard time, was at Pittsburgh, .70 inches; Parkersburg, West Virginia, .46 inches; Cincinnati, 2.18 inches; Louisville, 2.50 inches; Evansville, 1.34 inches and Cairo, .90 inches.

The stage at Cincinnati rose from 73.4 to 78.7 feet during the 24 hours following 7:00 a.m. of January 24, and at Louisville the river swelled from 51.5 feet to 54.8 feet during the same period.

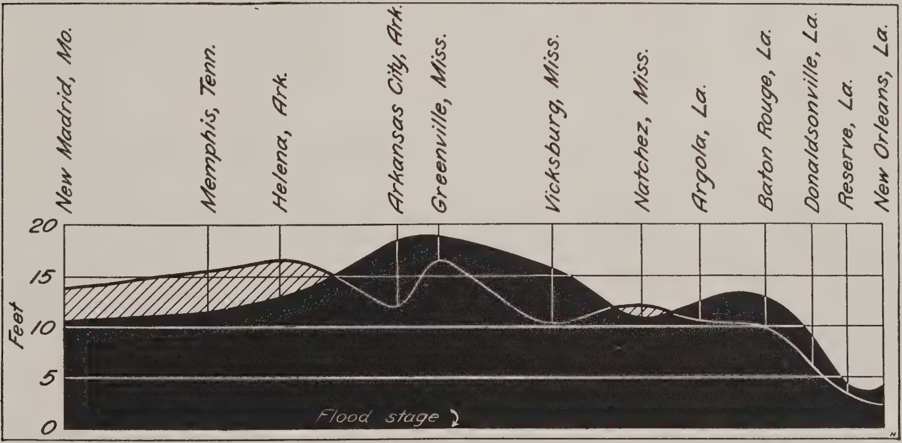
All Records Broken

Along the Ohio, from slightly below Point Pleasant, West Virginia to Cairo, all previous flood records were now shattered. Nor was that the end.

Comparison of crest stages along Ohio River in flood of 1937 with the previous highest stages of record



Comparison of crest stages along Lower Mississippi River in flood of 1937 with the previous highest stages of record



Black Area — Height of previous highest stages of record above flood stage
Shaded Area — Height of 1937 crests above flood stage

Charts prepared by United States Weather Bureau

*Stages of the Ohio River between 7 and 8 a. m. on 3 outstanding dates during the flood of 1937, and comparative data.**

[Jan. 10, above flood stage from Cairo, Ill., to Paducah, Ky. Jan. 18, above flood stage from Cairo, Ill., to Cincinnati, Ohio. Jan. 24, (Black Sunday) above previous records from Portsmouth, Ohio, to Cairo, Ill.]

Station	Flood stage	January			Crest and date	Previous highest and year	Height of crest above	
		10	18	24			Flood stage	Previous highest
Pittsburgh, Pa.	25	19.0	22.0	29.2	34.5—Jan. 26	46.0—1936	9.5	....
Dam No. 12, near Wheeling, W. Va.	36	19.8	28.2	45.0	48.7—Jan. 26	55.5—1936	12.7	....
Parkersburg, W. Va.	36	18.0	35.0	50.6	55.4—Jan. 26	58.9—1913	19.4	....
Point Pleasant, W. Va.	40	21.4	41.6	57.5	62.7—Jan. 27	62.8—1913	22.7	....
Dam No. 28, at Huntington, W. Va.	50	23.7	46.6	63.3	69.3—Jan. 27	65.3—1913	19.3	4.0
Portsmouth, Ohio	50	28.0	50.0	68.7	74.1—Jan. 27	67.9—1913	24.1	6.2
Dam No. 33, near Maysville, Ky.	50	30.8	49.6	69.4	75.3—Jan. 27	68.4—1913	25.3	6.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	52	36.6	52.4	73.4	80.0—Jan. 26	71.1—1884	28.0	8.9
Louisville, Ky.:								
Upper gage	28	17.0	30.8	51.5	57.1—Jan. 27	46.7—1884	29.1	10.4
Low-water gage	51	36.7	53.8	[1] 75.4	81.4—Jan. 27	70.0—1884	30.4	11.4
Dam No. 45, Addison, Ky.	47	38.8	51.8	65.1	69.4—Jan. 28	60.9—1884	22.4	8.5
Evansville, Ind.	35	34.8	42.8	49.4	53.8—Jan. 31-Feb. 1	48.4—1913	18.8	5.4
Shawneetown, Ill.	33	......	......	......	65.5—Feb. 2[2]	58.9—1913	32.5	6.6
Paducah, Ky.	39	[3] 39.0	[3] 44.7	[3] 55.8	60.6—Feb. 2[3]	54.3—1913	21.6	6.3
Cairo, Ill.	40	40.8	47.8	56.8	59.6—Feb. 3-4	56.4—1927	19.6	3.2

* From United States Weather Bureau.

[1] Approximated.

[2] Furnished by U. S. Engineer Office.

[3] Readings furnished by U. S. Geological Survey.

*Highest stages reached along the lower Mississippi River in 1937 in comparison to the previous highest stages of record.**

Station	Flood stage	Crest and date	Previous highest and year	Height of crest above	
				Flood stage	Previous highest
New Madrid, Mo.	34	47.9—Feb. 2-5	44.6—1913	13.9	3.3
Memphis, Tenn.	34	48.7—Feb. 10	....	14.7	....
Beale Street gage	35	50.3—Feb. 10	46.6—1913	15.3	3.7
Helena, Ark.	44	60.3—Feb. 11	56.8—1927	16.3	3.5
Arkansas City, Ark.	42	53.8—Feb. 12-15	60.4—1927	11.8	....
Greenville, Miss.	36	52.2—Feb. 15	54.7—1927	16.2	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	43	53.2—Feb. 21	58.6—1927	10.2	....
Natchez, Miss.	46	58.0—Feb. 21-25	56.6—1927	12.0	1.4
Baton Rouge, La.	35	45.0—Feb. 28	47.8—1927	10.0	....
New Orleans, La.	17	19.3—Feb. 28	21.3—1922	2.3	....

* From United States Weather Bureau.

At Cincinnati the water reached 28 feet above flood stage on January 26. The reading was 80 feet. The previous high of 71.1 feet was recorded in 1884, only three years after the American Red Cross was organized.

The height of the flood was greatest in the Louisville district where the stages were about 30 feet above flood level and more than 11 feet above the previous highest stages of record. At Cairo the crest reached was 19.6 feet above flood stage, and 3.2 feet above the previous high.

An Inferno of Water

Only a Dante could describe in verse, or a Wagner in music, the overwhelming character of the flood at its worst and the amount of human misery it caused. Greenish-brown water swept into the hearts of great cities; destroyed whole towns—swallowing and then disgorging them as heaps of twisted, filthy wreckage. Farm lands were devastated, often by deep deposits of sand. Power plants and drinking water systems were shut off. All forms of communication and transportation were severely crippled or paralyzed, except travel by boat upon the flood itself—and that was hazardous due to floating debris.

In one city, gasoline tanks, torn from moorings, spread fuel over the swirling surface; and when this later ignited, the burning flood consumed buildings in its path. Firemen vainly tried to play hose lines on the flames—unable to approach near enough because of the flood. No, this was not a repetition of the Mississippi Flood of 1927. This was worse. This was a disaster attacking man where he was most vulnerable—in urban centers where human beings live crowded together. No respecter of persons, the flood afflicted poor, middle class and rich alike.

"The movement of flood waters," said R. L. Duffus in the *New York Times*, "is an example of the blind legality—one might almost say the constitutionality—of nature. There is no appeal from it and no amending process."

A Threatened Second Disaster

Simultaneous with the havoc in the Ohio Valley was the insistent threat of another major disaster in the valley of the Mississippi River below Cairo, Illinois. New levees constructed after the Mississippi Flood of 1927 were being put to a severe test for the first time.

If they failed, the fertile, low-lying cotton plantation country on both sides of the river to the Gulf of Mexico would become an inland sea. Another million persons might be forced to flee. Thousands of homes would be destroyed. The livestock loss would be staggering.

The Spillway Is Flooded

On January 25, the "fuseplug" levees along the Missouri shore of the Mississippi River near Cairo were dynamited by U. S. Engineers to relieve the pressure on the sea wall of that city.

This action was part of a definite plan devised since 1927. Cairo stands upon a narrow and low-lying neck of land at the confluence of the Ohio and the mighty Mississippi Rivers. The city's sea wall can withstand a stage of 60 feet; more than that brings disaster.

In anticipation of what was now happening, and for the purpose of slowing the velocity and reducing the depth of flood waters in the Mississippi, the Engineers, under an act of Congress, had purchased flowage rights through a 130,000 acre strip of rich plantation land extending from Bird's Point to New Madrid, Missouri.

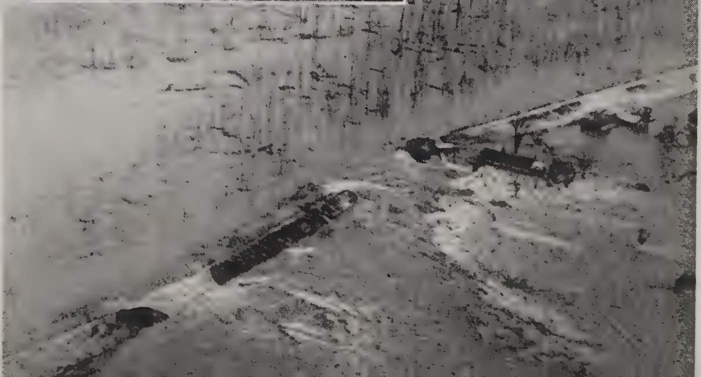
Across the face of this $21,000,000 spillway, they constructed a "fuseplug" levee of low height. Around the back of it, they built a very strong and high levee to protect the adjoining countryside. Property owners, tenant farmers and share croppers who continued to live in the area naturally hoped that there would never be a government warning to evacuate.

Blast set by Army Engineers sends flood into $21,000,000 Missouri Spillway, lowering crest at Cairo.

The roaring terror races on—section of levee swallowed by the flood.

Great nature; little man—rushing sandbags to a threatened levee.

No little Dutch boy could help here—leaks in a sandbag dike.



The awful beauty of destruction—a breached levee.

But it came several days prior to January 25.

The effect of the spreading of the water over the spillway is seen in the fact that the river at Cairo fell from 58.6 feet on the afternoon of January 25, to 57.9 feet on the morning of the 28th; and then resumed a slower rise until the crest of 59.6 feet was reached on February 3 and 4. The rate of rise decreased materially as far upstream as Paducah, Kentucky.

Preparations at Memphis

Meanwhile at Memphis, down the Mississippi, preparations were rushed to assist thousands of families who might be affected if the new levees failed to hold. A great rescue fleet was assembled.

Fortunately the crisis soon passed. All of the main levees held. Below Helena, Arkansas, the danger diminished almost entirely. Backwater from tributary streams, dammed at their mouths by the flood in the Mississippi; precautionary refugee movements; and the failure of a few local levees, created the only sizable problems. The flood crest passed New Orleans February 28, sweeping on to the Gulf of Mexico.

Extent of Inundation

From West Virginia to Louisiana 196 counties in 12 states were affected (an additional 144 counties were involved in the sheltering of refugees). Of the 50,997,120 total acres in the affected counties, 16 per cent were flooded; and of the 30,032,688 agricultural acres 15.8 per cent were inundated.

Altogether, 12,721 square miles containing 8,141,182 acres were actually submerged. Of these, 4,742,750 were agricultural land.

Population Affected and Loss of Life

Out of a total of 6,411,772 persons residing in the 196 counties, 23 per cent, or 1,495,287, were directly subjected to the flood. Of this number 251,658 were Negroes. Families registered for Red Cross assistance included 59,560 owners and 193,506 renters.

Prompt and efficient rescue measures on a gigantic scale, coupled with adequate health protection in refugee centers and camps, prevented what might otherwise have been an appalling loss of life. Red Cross records put the number of deaths at 137. Not all of these were drownings. Illness and exhaustion traceable to the disaster account for part of the number. Five hundred and forty-four individuals were injured.

These statistics, however, while reasonably accurate, are not to be taken as completely correct. In some instances it was difficult to determine whether a death or injury should be charged to the flood or to other causes.

Property and Livestock Losses

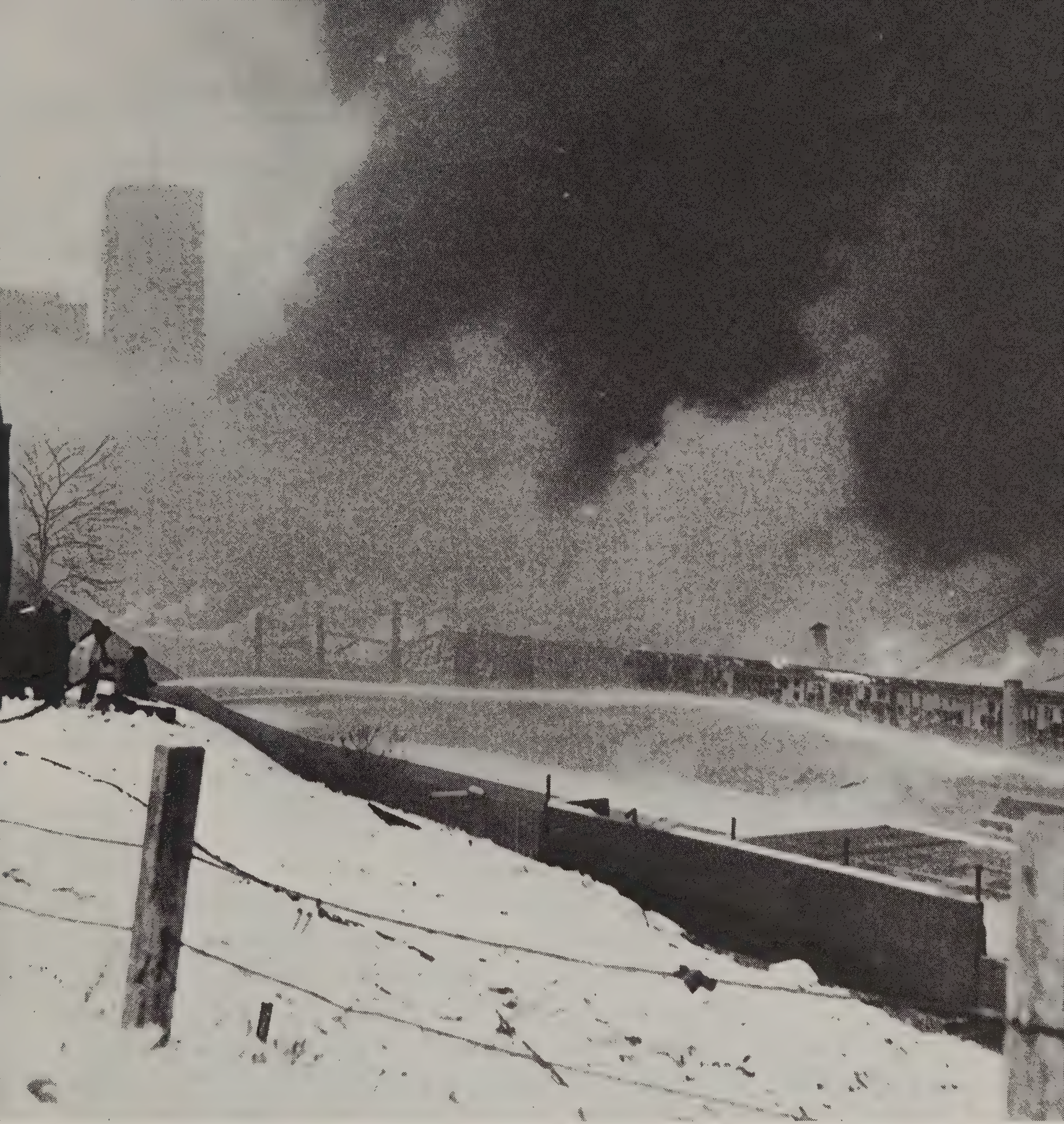
It is virtually impossible to estimate in dollars the total losses of the affected regions, and of the entire nation. Trains stopped moving. Highways were closed. Immense quantities of commercial goods were stranded in transit. Utilities, factories, stores and offices were forced to shut down. Banks could not function. All of the normal processes of economic life were disrupted.

Homes, barns and other structures destroyed totalled 12,860, and 60,792 more were damaged. Losses of household goods were reported by 102,738 urban and rural families. Livestock losses included 1,968 work animals, 3,354 cattle, 31,516 hogs, and 243,282 chickens—and in addition, 11,425 animals of other kinds. Wild life also suffered extensively, but to a degree that cannot be exactly determined.

Conservative guesses place the flood cost to the areas affected at not less than $300,000,000.

Intangible Losses

Some of the heaviest losses, of course, cannot be estimated in terms of dollars and cents. Hundreds of schools ceased functioning for many days. For a time, normal educational activity came to a complete standstill throughout the devastated region.



Cincinnati's burning flood,
January 24.

Church services could not be held. Public and school libraries were destroyed.

The greatest loss of all—the physical and mental anguish of nearly 1,500,000 persons—defies measurement. Thousands upon thousands were torn from their accustomed routine of living, transported soaking wet and cold, often in the blackness of the night, to crowded concentration centers. Families were temporarily broken up, and individuals became exhausted with worry over the fate of the other members of the group. And always there was the pressure of anxiety over what had happened to the home, the livestock, the barn or the automobile.

The Red Cross Problem

Charged by its Congressional Charter with responsibility to afford immediate and adequate rescue and relief, the American Red Cross was confronted with its most tremendous task since the World War. More than 1,000,000 of the 1,500,000 affected persons were dependent upon the organization for the primary necessities of life—food, clothing, shelter and medical care.

Rescue and relief boats numbering 7,272 had to be obtained from the Federal Government or rented, borrowed and built; 1,575 refugee centers and tent cities had to be established to care for 698,103 persons; 315 emergency hospitals had to be organized for 16,445 patients, many of whom were seriously ill of dangerous respiratory diseases; 2,483 nurses had to be called to duty in the field; 7,403 other National Red Cross workers were needed; and 44,207 volunteers, including 1,141 nurses, rendered magnificent service.

Eight regional and 340 local relief headquarters were opened. Nineteen thousand tons of donated supplies were distributed through a system of warehouses which had to be created almost overnight.

Simultaneously, the 3,700 Red Cross Chapters appealed to the public for a relief fund commensurate with the need. The citizens of the continental United States promptly and generously responded with $25,324,268.

Contributions forwarded by Chapters in American territories and possessions, and by foreign governments, brought the total to $25,565,680.

Later, when the emergency had passed, an enormous rehabilitation program remained to be carried through—the restoration to normal living conditions of 97,247 families (437,612 persons) who required aid in the form of household goods, building and repairs, livestock and tool replacements, and other types of assistance.

Historical Perspective

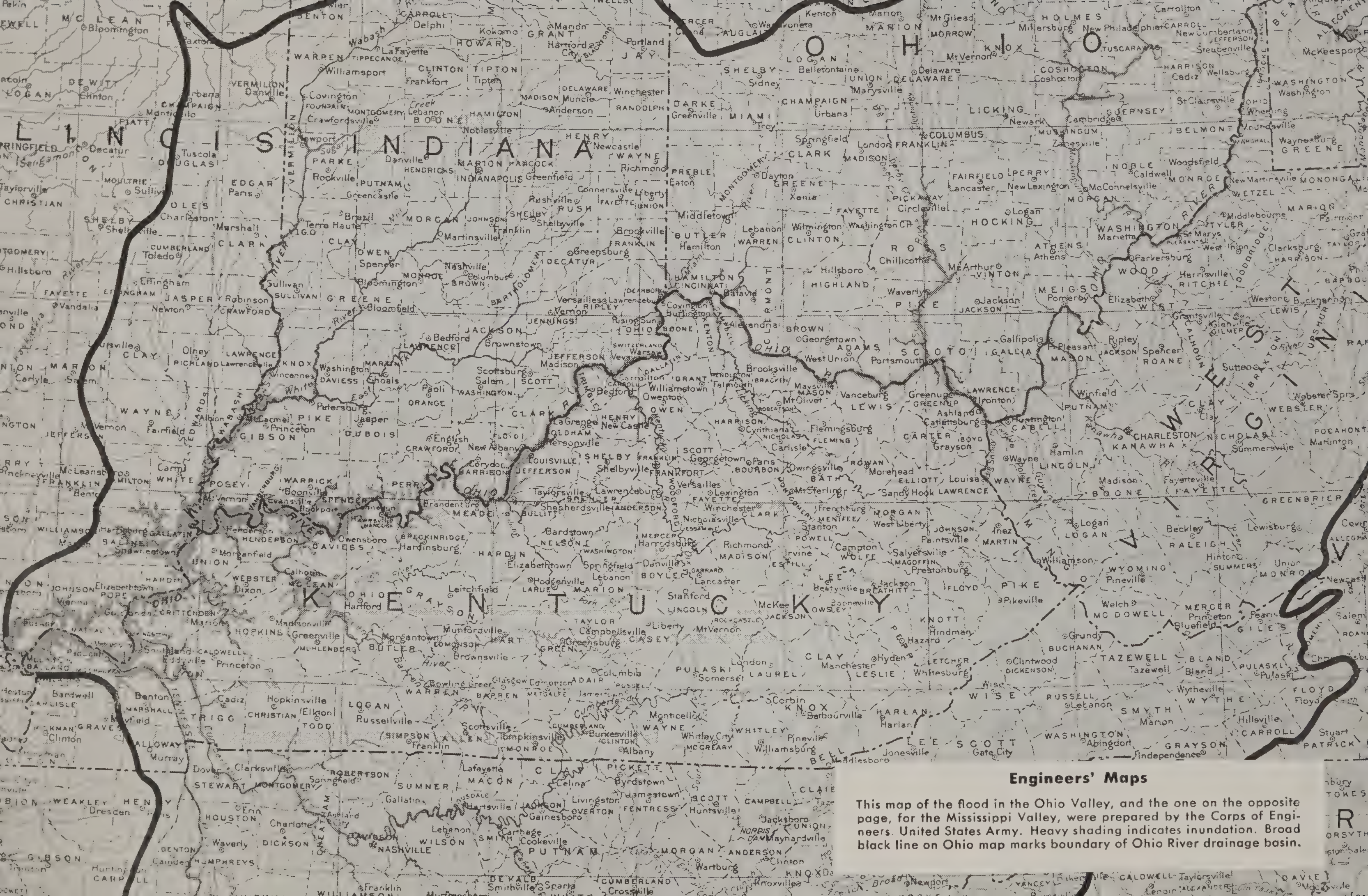
The Ohio-Mississippi Valley Flood of 1937 possibly lends itself too easily to the use of superlatives. Undoubtedly, next to the World War, it was from the standpoint of human suffering, destruction of property, and cost, the worst disaster in the history of the nation.

To call it "the greatest disaster" is perhaps not only an inadvisable use of the adjective "great" but a dangerous practice as well. One of the outstanding obstacles to rescue work at certain points along the Ohio was the belief that the 1913 flood was the "greatest" and that therefore the waters would not rise beyond the stage registered in that year.

The difficulties of superlatives in connection with disasters are illustrated by the following statement in the official Red Cross report of the Mississippi Valley Flood of 1927: ". . . the Mississippi Valley Flood stands out as the greatest disaster this country has ever suffered. It ranks, in fact, well among the great natural catastrophes of the world's history."

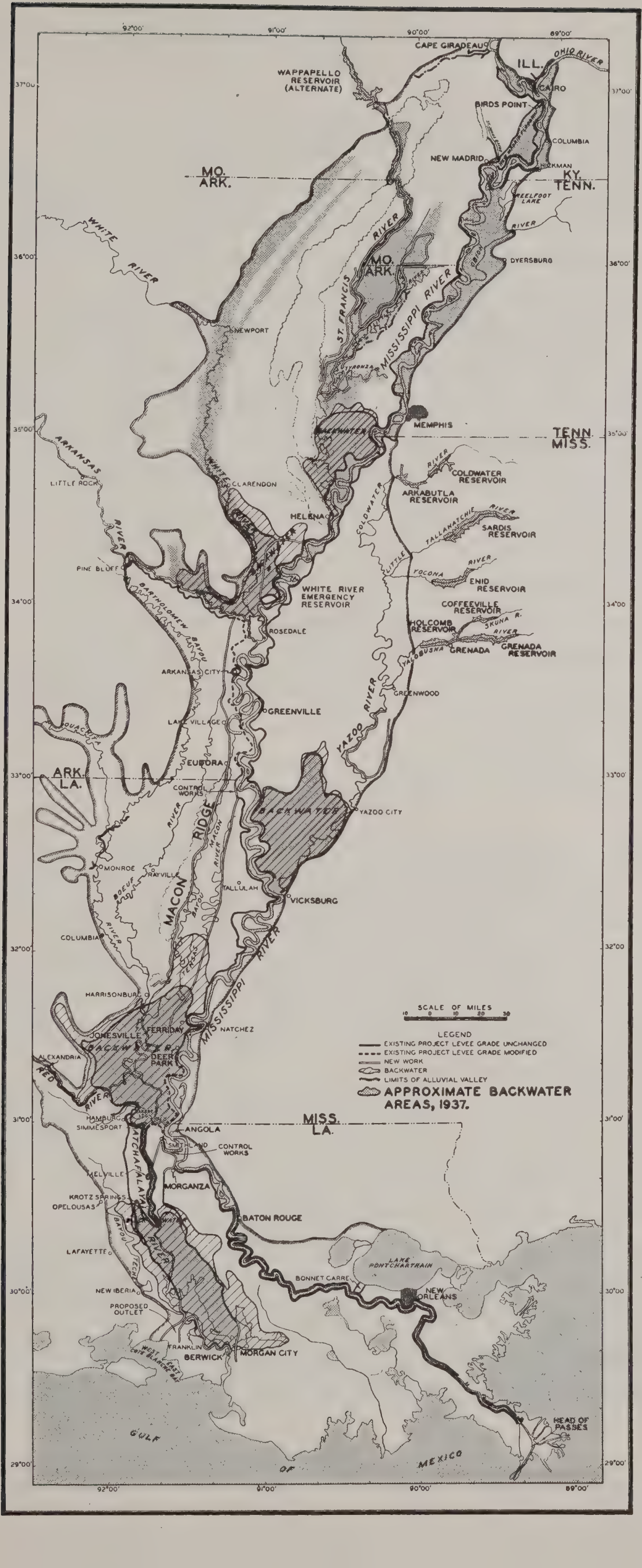
Yet the Ohio-Mississippi Valley Flood was nearly twice as big!

An adequate and proper conception of the disaster of January and February, 1937, can only be obtained when it is placed chronologically, studied from the standpoint of expenditures, and examined in other ways.


OHIO
INDIANA
ILLINOIS
KENTUCKY
WEST VIRGINIA

Engineers' Maps

This map of the flood in the Ohio Valley, and the one on the opposite page, for the Mississippi Valley, were prepared by the Corps of Engineers. United States Army. Heavy shading indicates inundation. Broad black line on Ohio map marks boundary of Ohio River drainage basin.


92°00'
91°00'
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36°00'
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33°00'
32°00'
31°00'
30°00'
29°00'
CAPE GIRADEAU
ILL.
OHIO RIVER
CAIRO
WAPPAPELLO RESERVOIR (ALTERNATE)
BIRDS POINT
COLUMBIA
NEW MADRID
HICKMAN
MO.
ARK.
KY.
TENN.
REELFOOT LAKE
RIVER
OBION
DYERSBURG
WHITE RIVER
ST. FRANCIS RIVER
MO. ARK.
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
TYRONZA
NEWPORT
BACKWATER
MEMPHIS
TENN.
MISS.
ARKANSAS
RIVER
LITTLE ROCK
WHITE RIVER
CLARENDON
COLDWATER RIVER
COLDWATER RESERVOIR
ARKABUTLA RESERVOIR
HELENA
BACKWATER
TALLAHATCHIE RIVER
SARDIS RESERVOIR
LITTLE
PINE BLUFF
YOCONA RIVER
ENID RESERVOIR
WHITE RIVER EMERGENCY RESERVOIR
BARTHOLOMEW BAYOU
COFFEEVILLE RESERVOIR
SKUNA R.
HOLCOMB RESERVOIR
RIVER
GRENADA
GRENADA RESERVOIR
YALOBUSHA
ROSEDALE
ARKANSAS CITY
GREENWOOD
YAZOO RIVER
GREENVILLE
LAKE VILLAGE
OUACHITA
EUDORA
ARK.
LA.
CONTROL WORKS
BACKWATER
YAZOO CITY
RIVER
RIDGE
MACON
MACON RIVER
MONROE
RAYVILLE
TALLULAH
BOEUF
BAYOU
VICKSBURG
COLUMBIA
RIVER
TENSAS
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
HARRISONBURG
SCALE OF MILES
10 0 10 20 30
LEGEND
EXISTING PROJECT LEVEE GRADE UNCHANGED
EXISTING PROJECT LEVEE GRADE MODIFIED
NEW WORK
BACKWATER
LIMITS OF ALLUVIAL VALLEY
APPROXIMATE BACKWATER AREAS, 1937.
JONESVILLE
FERRIDAY
NATCHEZ
BACKWATER
ALEXANDRIA
DEER PARK
RED
RIVER
HAMBURG
SIMMESPORT
ANGOLA
MISS.
LA.
SMITHLAND
CONTROL WORKS
ATCHAFALAYA
MELVILLE
MORGANZA
KROTZ SPRINGS
OPELOUSAS
BACKWATER
RIVER
BATON ROUGE
BAYOU TECHE
LAFAYETTE
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN
BONNET CARRE
NEW IBERIA
NEW ORLEANS
PROPOSED OUTLET
FRANKLIN
BERWICK
MORGAN CITY
WEST COTE BLANCHE BAY
EAST
HEAD OF PASSES
GULF
OF
MEXICO

Disaster Number 2,128

Chronologically, the Ohio-Mississippi Valley Flood of 1937 was disaster number 2,128 in American Red Cross experience.

The Red Cross had functioned up to June 30, 1937, in 2,190 disasters—1,766 domestic and 424 insular and foreign.

Viewed in the absence of a better method of measurement, from the standpoint of amount expended, it is much larger than any previous disaster. It nearly equals the two largest previous disasters—the Mississippi Valley Flood of 1927 and the Drought of 1930-31. It exceeds materially the aggregate of the nine other major disasters in which the Red Cross has extended relief in the past 16 years.

Since the World War, and prior to July 1, 1936, the Red Cross had expended for all domestic disasters, major and minor, approximately $66,000,000. Including this disaster the Red Cross had spent up to the end of the last fiscal year (June 30, 1937) $89,000,000, for domestic disasters.

Of this amount $77,000,000 was spent in 12 domestic major disasters.

It is thus apparent that the $25,565,680 expended for this one disaster is double the amount expended for all minor disasters during a 16-year-period. This is mentioned because in a sense there were concentrated in one calamity as many problems as might be expected in 32 average years of minor disaster activity. That is worth remembering if some of the difficult aspects are to be viewed in their true perspective.

The 12 domestic major disasters since the World War included four floods, four tornadoes, two hurricanes and two droughts. They occurred one each in the years 1924, 1925 and 1926, three in 1927 and one in 1928. America was then lulled in some measure into a sense of feeling that the era of major disasters had passed because during the years from 1928 to 1936 there were only two major disasters, the droughts of 1930-31 and 1931-32.

Counting the floods and tornadoes separately there were two major disasters in 1936 and one in 1937.

In the foregoing, "major disasters" were counted as those in which the Red Cross spent sums approximating at least a million dollars. Although there were 12 major disasters by that standard, a nation-wide campaign for funds was held in only six. The others were financed through appeals to the regions primarily concerned.

During the same period, one national campaign for funds was held for a foreign disaster—the Japanese Earthquake of 1923.

An analysis of the Ohio-Mississippi disaster will disclose that within the total operation were many areas each of which in themselves would have constituted major disasters if they had occurred alone. The six largest areas of Louisville, Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Lawrenceburg, Paducah, and Jeffersonville involved nearly 100,000 registered families, an expenditure approximating from $1,000,000 to over $4,000,000 each, and in the aggregate required some two-fifths of the entire relief fund. Any one of those situations occurring by itself would have been a major disaster.

Hazards Continue

The principal lesson to draw from this is that, however terrifying the implications of the assertion that "the past is prologue", the fact cannot be ignored. There is no evidence that we have yet succeeded in preventing or even materially reducing the hazard of major disaster in the United States. While this should not discourage or lessen interest in preventive measures, Americans must at the same time make certain that they are always psychologically and in every other way prepared for whatever may come.

Unique Features

Every disaster constitutes a seeming paradox. The basic human problems are substantially alike; the relief work involves the same basic services during the emergency and rehabilitation periods. Nevertheless every disaster presents unique features. This one contributed perhaps more than any other, the more important of which should be listed:

1. The precipitation in less than a month was so excessive that the experts in such matters assert the flood would not have been averted even if the entire Ohio River Valley had still been virgin forest and if every possible reservoir site had been developed and utilized to hold back the waters. The rainfall was sufficient to cover nearly 204,000 square miles to a depth of 11.2 inches.

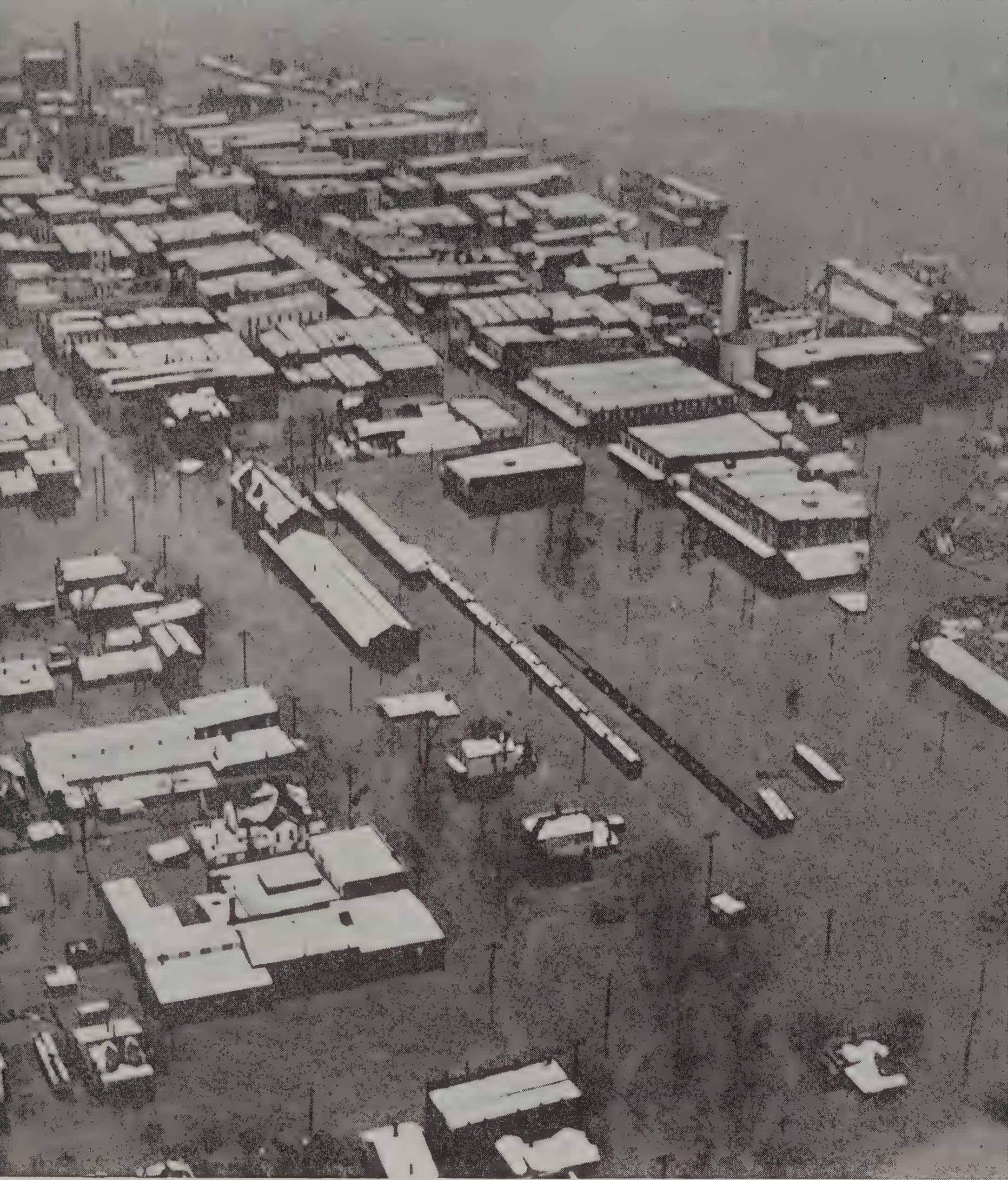
2. This was the first major disaster to occur in midwinter.

3. The rescue problem exceeded anything previously experienced not only in actual volume but in relationship to the other needs of this particular disaster. Approximately two-fifths of the relief fund, or $10,000,000, was expended for the emergency phase of the work. In addition, many government agencies expended considerable sums.

Unprecedented water depths at many points not only created additional and hazardous rescue problems, but greatly increased damage to property and made inaccurate some of the early cost estimates.

In the rescue situation there were simultaneous real and threatened disasters. Certainly for days the best that could be said was that it was possible but not probable that the threatened additional disaster in the Mississippi Valley could be averted.

That hope was never strong enough to justify a lessening of the preparedness measures undertaken on a wide scale and involving considerable organization and expense. Although disaster in the magnitude anticipated did not materialize when the Mississippi levees held, the Red Cross would have been guilty of inexcusable negligence if all reasonable precautionary measures had not been taken. Only those at General Headquarters and in the regions immediately concerned can ever have any real appreciation of the intensive activity necessitated in connection with the threatened disaster, which is in no way reflected in statistical or other data.



Flood-swallowed Paducah,
as it looked from the air.

Ohio's "floating farm"
—Erie County.

4. There was the first real testing of the improved and strengthened Mississippi River levee systems projected and constructed following the flood of 1927. These, insofar as they were tested, fully met the expectations of the engineers. The "fight on the levees" was waged more systematically and effectively than ever before, partly because of longer advance notice and partly because of the availability of almost unlimited numbers of WPA and other workers. There were few levee breaks as compared with the many along the Mississippi in 1927. (In the Ohio Valley, of course, there was no general levee protection.)

5. For the first time there were large scale operations such as those at Cairo, Illinois, and elsewhere, where whole cities or regions were evacuated in anticipation of possible disaster, creating relief needs even though the actual disaster failed to materialize.

6. For the first time there was the deliberate flooding of spillways—land over which the Federal Government had acquired flowage rights and through which the waters were diverted in order to prevent the flooding of other places. This so-called "fuseplug" levee development, as exemplified in Southeastern Missouri, brought attendant problems not previously encountered.

7. There was some territory which had not previously been flooded seriously, at least not in the memory of the present generation.

8. There were other sections which are regularly slightly flooded. In those there was an over-confidence and a failure to realize the seriousness of this flood. Ohio areas affected by the 1913 flood were particularly sure that the river stages of that year could not be exceeded. Some old residents remembered the relief expedition of Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross, during the flood of 1884.

9. The widespread prevalence of influenza and pneumonia at the time of the flood necessitated extraordinary precautions and additional medical and nursing measures.

10. As a result there was an astonishingly low loss of life and incidence of disease. It is always difficult to ascertain the exact number of deaths and the illness actually occasioned by disaster, and it was doubly so in this instance. However, according to the United States Public Health Service and other health authorities, the loss of life and the incidence of disease among the persons given emergency care were actually less than might have been expected at that time of year normally among the number of persons involved.

11. There was an unusual national interest in this disaster, including especially an interest in high governmental places. The desire of all to assist and cooperate with the Red Cross was most encouraging and helpful. The daily conferences at Headquarters of representatives of major Federal departments and agencies set a new high mark in synchronized effort.

12. Perhaps there was more than the usual amount of hysteria, induced in part by the fact that modern means of communication disseminated more adequately and quickly than ever before information concerning the seriousness of the situation.

13. So extensive was the flood, and so long its duration (January 15 to February 28), that rescue, emergency relief and rehabilitation programs were in progress in different regions at the same time.

14. The disaster combined problems of both rural and urban populations. Assistance required for occupational rehabilitation shows a proportionately greater number of rural families requiring aid than in the Spring Floods of 1936. Simultaneously there were urban problems exceeding in volume and equaling in complexity those of 1936.

15. There were areas in which an intensive, highly technical family case work approach was the only solution to rehabilitation problems and there were sections, as in the plantation regions of Arkansas and Louisiana, where a modified case work approach comparable to that followed in 1927 would suffice.

16. There were "experienced" and "inexperienced" beneficiaries. Probably on the whole the former could be dealt with more effectively. The Regional Director for Arkansas remarked that matters were simplified materially because many of the beneficiaries, on the basis of previous experience, knew the things that the Red Cross could not and could do. On the other hand, Louisville and other urban centers constituted situations in which neither the community as a whole nor individual beneficiaries had acquired through previous experience any detailed insight into the Red Cross disaster relief policies and program.

17. Many unusual situations occurred such as that at Harrisburg, Illinois, a city badly flooded although 22 miles from the Ohio River. Also in Illinois, across the lower tip of the state, the Ohio swept into an old channel, north of the present one, and thereby emptied part of its flood burden into the Mississippi north of, instead of at, Cairo.

18. Recreation and study activities especially for children in the tent cities and concentration centers were organized as a Junior Red Cross project. The cost was met from contributions by the Juniors. Trained leadership was provided by the Junior Red Cross staff of both the National Organization and Chapters and volunteers were recruited who had special qualifications. Programs were planned along approved and systematic educational lines. Junior Red Cross members throughout the country contributed not only funds, but toys, games, books, and other items. This was a fine example of the ways in which all other Red Cross services participate in time of disaster.

19. Red Cross Chapters outside the flooded area participated more extensively than at any time in a disaster program since 1917–18. Many Chapters went on a 24-hour-a-day basis—handling donations of funds, clothing, food, medical supplies, and assisting the National Organization in recruiting personnel for flood duty.

Permanent Benefits

Every disaster, no matter how terrible, leaves a residue of benefit to the afflicted region. In this way the effect of nature upon the lives of communities and states parallels what often occurs in the experience of individuals who have triumphed over adversity.

As the result of some 790,000 inoculations the Ohio-Mississippi Valley Flood Disaster left the affected population better fortified against certain diseases, notably typhoid and diphtheria.

Plans for permanent protection against floods in the Ohio Valley were given tremendous impetus. Congress, states, cities, and other governmental agencies are now making intensive studies in this direction. With Red Cross assistance, one town, Leavenworth, Indiana, was relocated on a safe site; and families living in portions of other communities (Louisville, Kentucky, and Ripley, Ohio) were moved to flood-free ground.

The spirit of unselfish community service in terms of Red Cross ideals received a new birth in the maelstrom of the flood emergency.

Red Cross Chapter disaster preparedness plans were greatly stimulated. Organizations for disaster have developed on a state-wide as well as a community basis.

Social problems such as poor housing, unemployment and inadequate medical care were brought to the surface, as it were, on the swirling waters where all citizens might more clearly see and understand the need for action.

The nation as a whole once again had an opportunity to act in humanitarian neighborly concert for the aid of fellow Americans. The essential unity of America in the face of a common problem was reemphasized. One evidence of this was an increase of 575,000 in Red Cross adult membership nationally, bringing the total to over 5,479,000—the largest since 1920.

HOMES

This was a thriving town.

What the farmers left behind.

The bitter end.

Plantation shacks forlorn.

Twelve Months of Floods in the East

No report on the flood of 1937 could be complete without reference to the unusual circumstance that during the 12 months between March, 1936, and March, 1937, the eastern part of the United States suffered extraordinary flood damage in some of its most highly industrialized, densely populated areas.

In March of '36 furious waters had caused intense suffering to 500,000 persons in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee—the last five states being involved again in 1937.

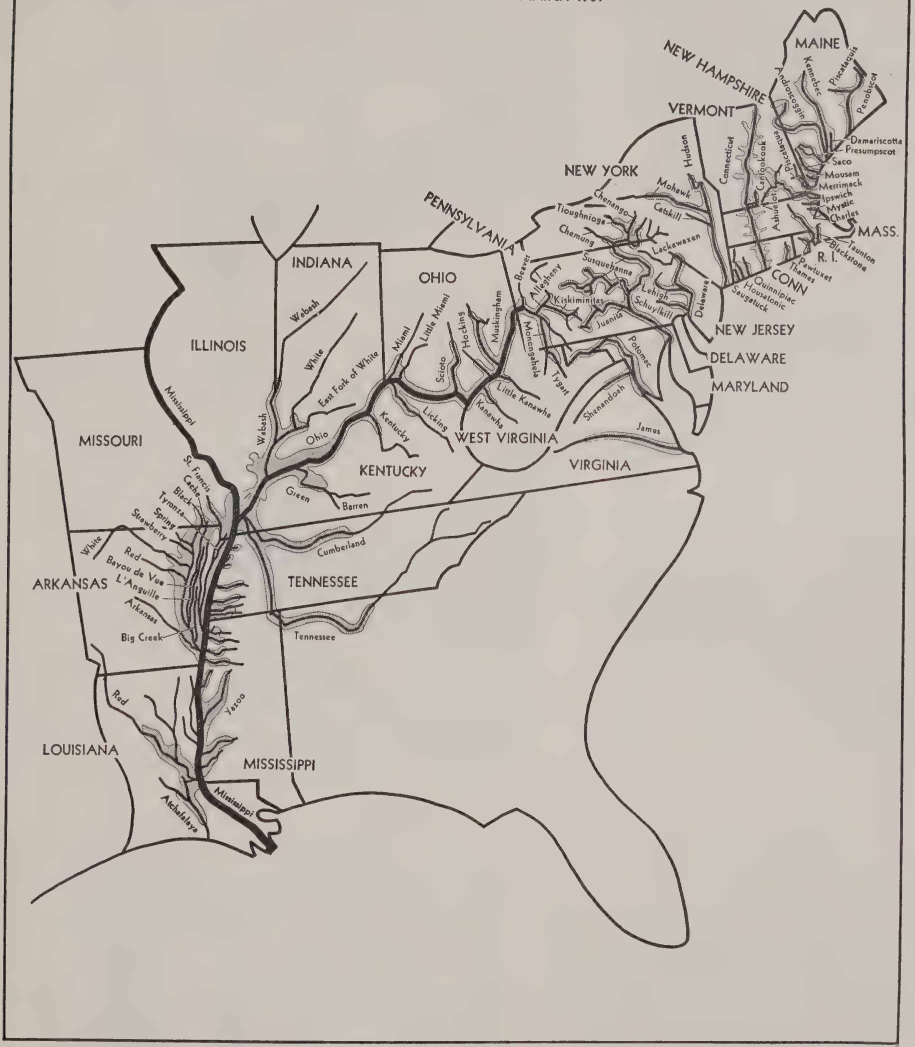
A combination of pertinent figures on both disasters gives a tragic picture of flood havoc in the East within a twelve-month period.

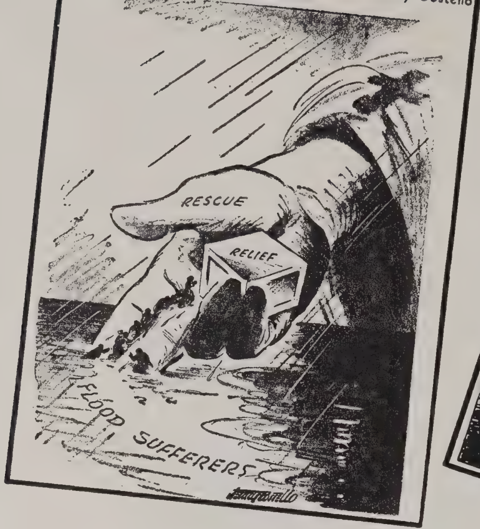
Combined Summary, Spring Floods of 1936
and
Ohio-Mississippi Valley Flood of 1937

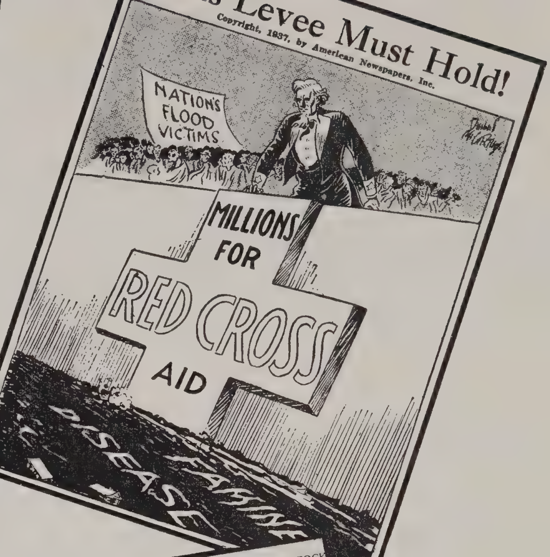
States affected	22
Killed	244
Injured	850
Families aided by rescue, transportation and shelter	85,536
Families requiring food, clothing and other maintenance	256,549
Families needing building and repair assistance	41,566
Families needing household goods	127,073
Families needing medical and nursing aid	18,754
Families needing agricultural rehabilitation	13,768
Total persons aided	1,437,075
Total relief expenditures	$31,121,819

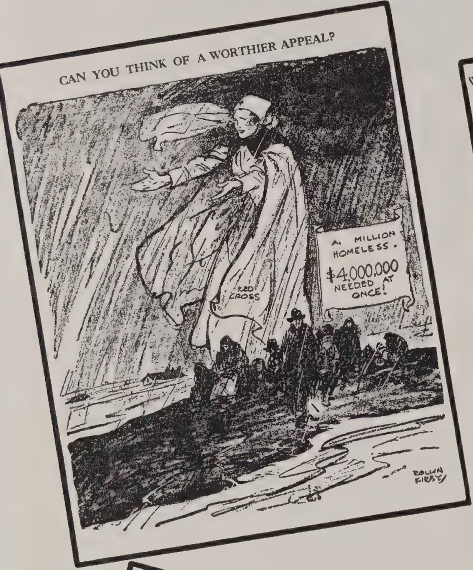
THE FLOOD SWEPT EAST

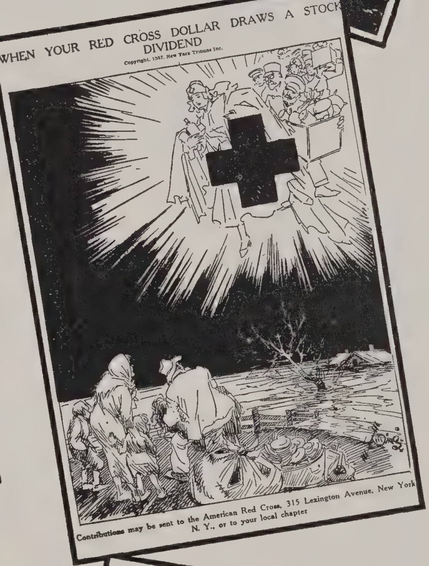
APPROXIMATE REGIONS FLOODED DURING 12 MONTHS MARCH 1936—MARCH 1937

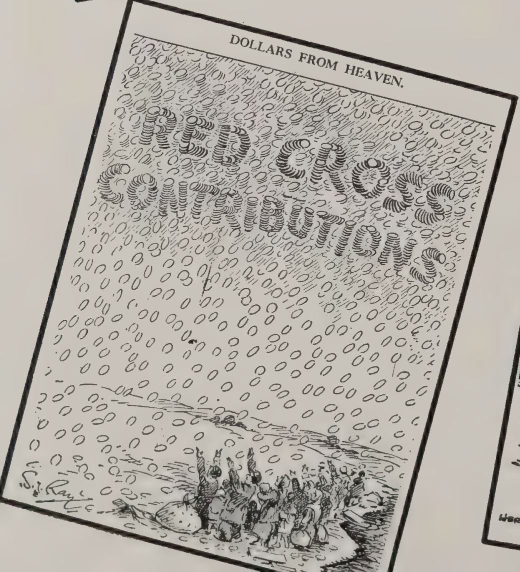

MAINE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
VERMONT
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
MASS.
R. I.
CONN
NEW JERSEY
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
INDIANA
OHIO
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
ARKANSAS
TENNESSEE
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
Kennebec
Piscataquis
Penobscot
Androscoggin
Damariscotta
Presumpscot
Saco
Mousam
Merrimack
Ipswich
Mystic
Charles
Taunton
Blackstone
Pawtuxet
Thames
Quinnipiac
Housatonic
Saugatuck
Connecticut
Contoocook
Piscataqua
Ashuelot
Hudson
Mohawk
Catskill
Chenango
Tioughnioga
Chemung
Lackawaxen
Susquehanna
Lehigh
Schuylkill
Delaware
Juniata
Kiskiminitas
Allegheny
Beaver
Monongahela
Tygart
Potomac
Shenandoah
James
Muskingham
Hocking
Scioto
Little Miami
Miami
Little Kanawha
Kanawha
Licking
Kentucky
Wabash
White
East Fork of White
Ohio
Green
Barren
Cumberland
Tennessee
Mississippi
St. Francis
Cache
Black
Tyronza
Spring
Strawberry
White
Red
Bayou de Vue
L'Anguille
Arkansas
Big Creek
Red
Yazoo
Atchafalaya
Mississippi

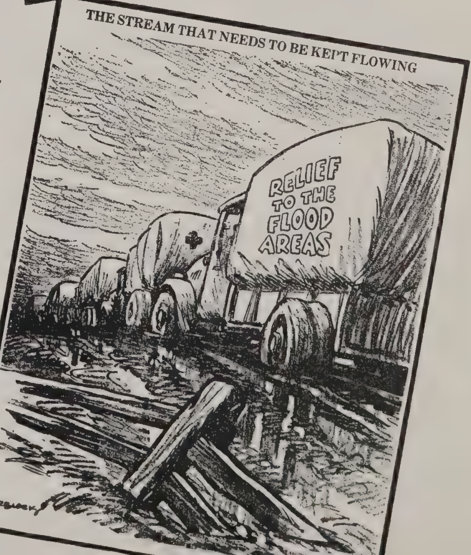

Costello
RESCUE
RELIEF
FLOOD SUFFERERS
Costello


Levee Must Hold!
Copyright, 1937, by American Newspapers, Inc.
NATION'S FLOOD VICTIMS
MILLIONS FOR RED CROSS AID
DISEASE
FAMINE


CAN YOU THINK OF A WORTHIER APPEAL?
A MILLION HOMELESS.
$4,000,000 NEEDED AT ONCE!
RED CROSS
ROLLIN KIRBY


WHEN YOUR RED CROSS DOLLAR DRAWS A STOCK DIVIDEND
Copyright, 1937, New York Tribune Inc.
Contributions may be sent to the American Red Cross, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York N. Y., or to your local chapter


DOLLARS FROM HEAVEN.
RED CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS
S. J. Ray


THE STREAM THAT NEEDS TO BE KEPT FLOWING
RELIEF TO THE FLOOD AREAS
HERBLOCK

A few examples
of hundreds of
newspaper
cartoons drawn
by well-known
artists.

II

THE RELIEF FUND

LESS than a year before, in March, 1936, there had been a national appeal for the Spring Flood and Tornado sufferers. More than $8,000,000 was contributed. There had just been concluded in November the most successful annual membership Roll Call in 17 years. To some it seemed possible, on January 23, 1937, that for the time being the public had given to the limit of its interest.

America's Magnificent Answer

Doubts were speedily dispelled. Citizens responded more spontaneously than ever. The original goal was small and Chapter quotas were increased only as it became clearly evident larger amounts would be required. Quotas were not assigned when the total needed went beyond $10,000,000. Nevertheless, $25,324,268 was contributed within the continental United States—$21,000,000 of this sum within 20 days. The total was swelled to $25,565,680 by remittances from Chapters in United States territories and possessions, and $134,165 from foreign countries. If the estimated value of donated food, clothing and other supplies were added, the grand total would stand at nearly $28,000,000.

The size of the fund broke world records for a peace-time disaster appeal. The outpouring of contributions was evidence that the public will give to whatever extent it is urged. The result constituted a renewed vote of confidence in Red Cross policies and procedures. It apparently buried once and for all the possibility that the government would be forced to substitute public for voluntary financing of disaster relief.

At the annual meeting of the American Red Cross in Washington, December 8, 1937, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, a vice-president of the society said, "We have reason to deplore the suffering and hardship in that great area of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, yet we have special reason to be gratified * * * because of the confidence enjoyed by the Red Cross so wonderfully testified to by the American people * * * I believe that the Red Cross is the most popular institution in the United States."

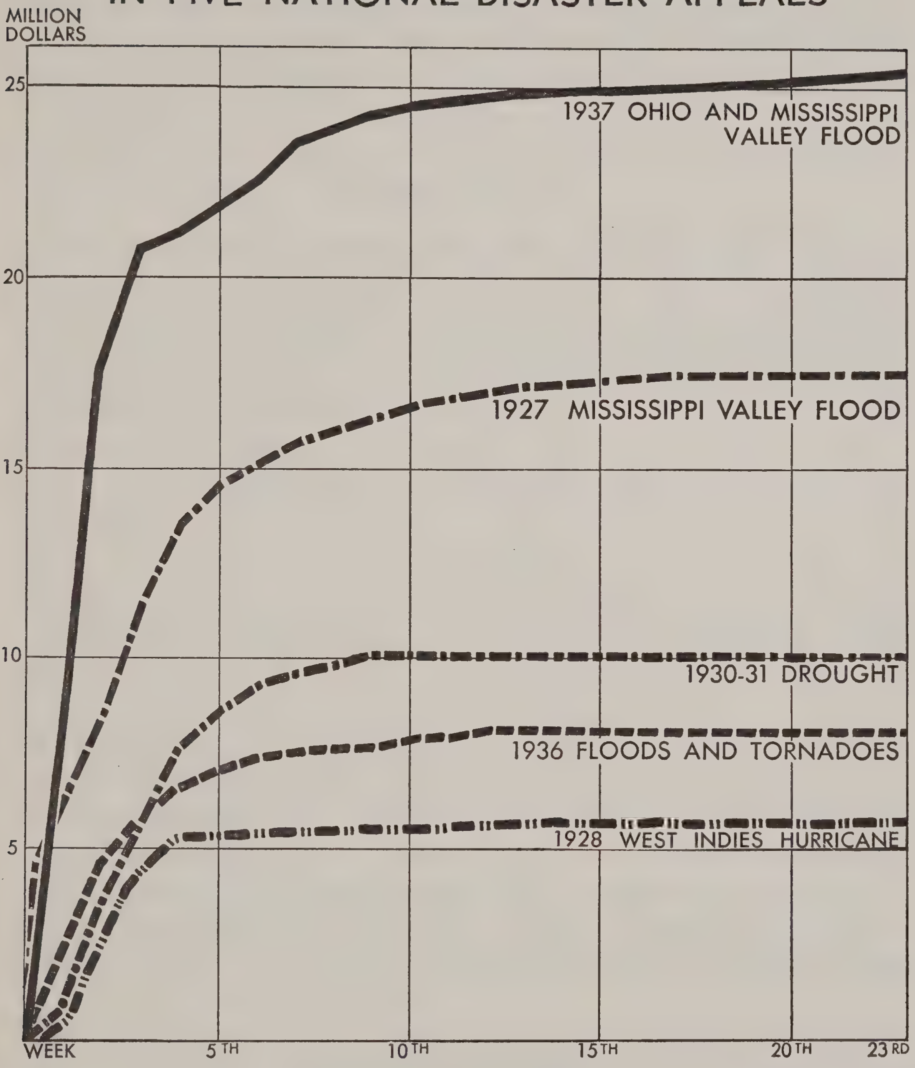
Vital Importance of Chapters

The importance of the local Red Cross Chapter, functioning as a leader of leadership in nearly every community of the United States was impressively re-demonstrated. Through the 3,712 Chapters, within 48 hours or less, it was possible to make an energetic appeal to all citizens from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Texas. Assisted by the local and national press, radio, motion pictures, and countless other media of information, the Chapters on short notice were capable of securing and exceeding their quotas. Some Chapters notified Headquarters that they considered the quotas too low and were undertaking themselves to increase the local goals. Chapters within the flooded states notably discharged their primary responsibility by raising $9,466,561. Citizens living in the heart of the devastation were particularly responsive.

Careful Decisions

The ability of Chapters to secure so quick and adequate a public response places a heavy responsibility for sound judgment upon the National Red Cross which originates nation-wide appeals. Conservatism is traditional. Over the years, the Red Cross has never asked the public to give beyond the actual needs of a given disaster. Since the end of the World War 19 years ago, there have been but seven national appeals, including the one for the Ohio-Mississippi Valley Flood.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY WEEKS IN FIVE NATIONAL DISASTER APPEALS



PICTORIAL STATISTICS, INC.

In this history lies the seed of caution. The public trusts the Red Cross to state the facts about any given disaster situation. That trust is the greatest heritage of the organization. Further, in calamities of the magnitude of this one, the entire country is electrified to the point of full realization of the need. At other times, when the drama of destruction is less spectacular, the response may not be as large.

The First Appeal

On the 23rd of January when the number of persons under Red Cross care reached 275,000, Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Chairman, issued an appeal for a relief fund of $2,000,000 to be contributed through Chapters throughout the nation. There was no longer any doubt that the flood was a national calamity of the first magnitude.

Prior to the issuance of the appeal, the National Red Cross and its Chapters were able immediately to extend relief, without waiting for special funds from the public. This service is one of those supported by the annual membership Roll Call, and in part, also, by the income from the Endowment Fund. A portion of the membership dues paid each year by the American people is included in the regular budget for just such emergencies.

If local or state contributions from the public, plus an appropriation from the National Red Cross if needed, will not cover the cost—then a national appeal is made. But the victims of catastrophe suffer no delay in receiving aid.

In his statement to the nation, Admiral Grayson said, "The emergency is so great that no expense is spared to save lives and to protect these unfortunate victims of the rising waters."

Presidential Proclamation

In support of the national appeal on January 23, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is also President of the Red Cross, issued a proclamation to the people of the United States which said, "The victims of this grave disaster are dependent upon the American Red Cross for food, shelter, fuel, medical care and warm clothing. I have instructed the various agencies of the Federal Government to cooperate to the fullest extent with the Red Cross authorities.

"In order that the Red Cross may meet these immediate emergency needs and continue to care for these unfortunates until the waters have receded and they can be returned to their homes, it is imperative that a minimum relief fund of $2,000,000 be raised as speedily as possible.

"We are all looking to this great national relief agency to act as our representative in this emergency.

"I am therefore urging all of our people to contribute promptly and most generously to this relief fund so that adequate relief may be made instantly available for these thousands of our homeless and suffering fellow citizens.

"I am confident the response everywhere will be immediate and generous."

Goal Raised

On January 25, the day the Missouri spillway was flooded, Admiral Grayson reported to the public that 152 counties in nine states had been hit by the rising waters. Five hundred thousand persons were homeless or stranded in their homes. Forty-nine refugee concentration camps were in operation and 25 emergency hospitals.

That same day the Chairman wired all Chapters that $5,000,000 or more would be required instead of the $2,000,000 originally asked. Still the number of refugees grew, until on January 26, 700,000 individuals were flood affected. On that date Admiral Grayson telegraphed Chapters to increase their original quotas five times, putting the national goal at $10,000,000.

By February 1, $9,963,354 had been contributed, and Chapters were advised to continue their campaigns as the need was of far greater proportions than originally estimated. The Mississippi Valley Flood of 1927, it was recalled, had required more than $17,000,000.

The campaign was still further intensified. The American people rose magnificently to their opportunity to help. By February 12, just under three weeks from the initial appeal, $21,000,000 had been received—and still the fund grew.

The Press

Newspapers, press associations, and syndicates throughout the land outdid even their previous records for support of the Red Cross. Every conceivable news, feature, and picture angle on the flood and the human needs was covered.

Famous cartoonists made special sketches prominently displayed on front and editorial pages. Correspondents were dispatched to the flood scene.

Editorials and by-line stories urged liberal giving to the relief fund.

The reason for this splendid newspaper cooperation was voiced by Frank B. Noyes, President of the Associated Press, at the Convention Luncheon of the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., May 13, 1937:

"It is rather remarkable that support has been so unanimous and hearty when one considers the skepticisms of newspaper men generally.

"The answer to this is that we have come to have a profound admiration for the administration of this work of organized, efficient mercy, of mercy so organized, so personified that we have come to expect instant relief for the sufferers and honest, intelligent handling of the funds with which the American Red Cross is entrusted."

Radio

More impressively than ever, the vital importance of radio in disaster appeals was demonstrated. Literally, the air was alive with dramatic descriptions of the need and the necessity of prompt and generous contributions.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY STATES

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1937

	No. of Chapters Contributing	*Amount of Contributions*
Alabama	77	$262,403.27
Alaska	9	10,214.38
Arizona	20	56,748.09
Arkansas	79	133,792.67
California	124	1,537,427.08
Colorado	68	202,930.40
Connecticut	40	462,672.44
Delaware	1	73,284.25
District of Columbia	1	299,763.67
Florida	82	333,910.06
Georgia	146	286,929.68
Idaho	44	48,600.96
Illinois	126	2,108,215.31
Indiana	104	994,216.93
Iowa	130	427,212.99
Kansas	113	228,125.25
Kentucky	138	460,572.36
Louisiana	63	227,510.68
Maine	35	142,282.39
Maryland	24	378,962.00
Massachusetts	90	739,538.39
Michigan	84	1,226,846.98
Minnesota	89	500,348.17
Mississippi	84	118,359.81
Missouri	118	695,879.68
Montana	56	64,663.37
Nebraska	101	210,140.63
Nevada	19	37,600.93
New Hampshire	38	89,303.26
New Jersey	60	859,783.47
New Mexico	33	34,233.88
New York	113	4,164,873.53
North Carolina	119	366,636.90
North Dakota	53	57,529.52
Ohio	110	2,059,555.00
Oklahoma	82	194,980.36
Oregon	34	128,089.79
Pennsylvania	109	1,967,080.77
Rhode Island	9	139,856.86
South Carolina	58	152,194.88
South Dakota	72	61,886.14
Tennessee	108	424,515.00
Texas	237	581,081.93
Utah	36	51,776.98
Vermont	26	62,551.52
Virginia	116	361,052.28
Washington	40	267,089.17
West Virginia	62	276,863.44
Wisconsin	87	576,379.14
Wyoming	31	28,940.01
U. S. at Large	.....	148,862.02
TOTAL CONTINENTAL U. S	3,698	$25,324,268.67
Insular Chapters	6	....
Canal Zone	.....	$13,788.20
Guam	.....	500.00
Hawaii	.....	40,774.49
Philippines	.....	29,738.82
Porto Rico	.....	22,405.88
Virgin Islands	.....	39.00
Foreign	.....	134,165.36
GRAND TOTAL	3,704	$25,565,680.42

Each of the three major broadcasting chains presented stirring, special programs. Two of them placed microphones at National Headquarters for the instant pick-up of flood news bulletins. Nationally known artists rushed to add their weight to the appeal.

Local stations everywhere placed their facilities at the command of Chapters. Numerous stations raised large sums of money which were turned over in full to the Red Cross.

It was shown magnificently that radio is a living link between the scene of calamity and the contributing public. And it was proved again that the radio industry of America has a very high ideal, indeed, of service to humanity.

It would have been impossible to raise so large a fund in so short a time without radio's splendid aid. In 1927, without extensive radio support, 40 days were required to raise $14,500,000 of the $17,000,000 eventually contributed. In 1937, with the radio, just half that time was needed to secure $21,000,000.

Motion Pictures

Newsreel men, intrepid as usual, braved many dangers to "shoot" the flood as it roared on at crest. The films, rushed to showings in theatres throughout the nation, made concrete the newspaper and radio accounts of the disaster.

But the motion picture cooperation did not stop there. Proceeds of benefit shows were turned over in entirety to apply on local Chapter quotas. Speakers were permitted to make appeals from the stage. Stars and other artists urged audiences to give. Special pageants were produced.

The Stage

Notables of the legitimate theatre appeared on radio programs to endorse the appeal. Chapter workers were allowed to solicit contributions in theatre lobbies. Benefit performances were given—actors, stage hands and musicians donating their time.

Churches—Business Groups—Other Agencies

The organizations of all religious faiths arranged thousands of appeal messages from the pulpit and church groups volunteered, en masse, to help in collecting contributions.

Business organizations and service clubs, national, state, and local, lent the vital force of their active support. Both men's and women's groups enthusiastically participated.

Still other agencies—too numerous to classify, but all tremendously important in the outcome—unstintingly gave of their time and inspiration. The Red Cross was universally recognized by everyone from the President of the United States to the most inconspicuous volunteer as the agency of leadership and coordination. America was united under the Red Cross flag.

Acme Photo

Leaders of men against the rivers. Photographed leaving the White House after a conference with President Roosevelt. Left to right: Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations; Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator; Colonel F. C. Harrington, Assistant WPA Administrator; Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Chairman of the American Red Cross; Rear Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant, Coast Guard; General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army; James L. Fieser, Vice-Chairman, American Red Cross.

III

ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF FORCES

DURING the wet, gray days of impending tragedy, Red Cross Chapters in the threatened regions, National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and its Midwestern Branch Office in St. Louis, were watchful, although not unduly alarmed. There had been no major mid-winter flood in a quarter of a century. Sporadic, scattered floods were an admitted possibility. The human needs arising from these would be adequately met by the Chapters. Local Red Cross people were accustomed to dealing with local floods—knew exactly what to do.

Preparedness

The Red Cross formula for the defense of man against nature is a simple one—proved effective hundreds of times. In anticipation of disasters, the Chapters, acting under the Congressional Charter obligation to do so, and with the aid of National Headquarters, quietly draw up their preparedness plans, covering rescue, transportation, communication, food, shelter, clothing and medical care. In these plans, all resources of the Chapter territory—human and material—are inventoried for coordinated use in emergency.

Then, if the disaster be a flood, at the first Weather Bureau warning, National Headquarters, or its Branch Offices in St. Louis and San Francisco, establish immediate telegraph or telephone contact with every Chapter in the danger zone. The order is to maintain communication at all costs, night and day, and to meet emergency needs promptly and adequately.

As fast as the situation warrants, national disaster relief personnel are sent in to assist the Chapters. The workers go by train, plane, auto, boat—by whatever means is necessary to get there. When normal transportation is unavailable, ingenuity is the watchword.

Weather Bureau Warnings

First National Disaster Workers Sent to Scene

By the middle of January, however, it was apparent that there was to be no rest for the Red Cross. A flood greater than the one of the previous spring was imminent.

Continuous reports from the Weather Bureau in Washington confirmed fears expressed by Chapters in the Valley. Of course, the rains *might* cease, or *might* turn to snow, or the high pressure area *might* move east.

None of these prayed for possibilities came to pass. On January 18, it was evident to National Headquarters that trained national disaster relief workers were needed at Evansville, Indiana, and vicinity, where Chapters were aiding a rapidly growing number of refugees. The workers entrained that day.

Meanwhile, Chapters along the lower Green River in Kentucky mobilized to care for several thousand persons who faced flight from their homes. A national disaster relief representative in Tennessee was instructed from Washington to assist Chapters along the Mississippi River in preparing for an emergency. Telegrams from Headquarters requested 40 Chapters in Kentucky and Indiana to warn persons in danger, and to evacuate them if necessary. In the southeastern "bootheel" of Missouri, famed locale of the "fuseplug" levee along the spillway, Chapters were warning, rescuing and sheltering families imperiled by the flooded St. Francis River.

Thus, under leaden skies, from which water poured in almost Biblical quantities, the Red Cross began its race with death and destruction.

Workers—Nurses—Boats—Food!

Excerpts from Headquarters press releases between January 19 and 22 reveal the development of the "battle lines" in the field:

> "*January 19*—Two Red Cross nurses were ordered to Calhoun, McClean County, Kentucky, to aid the State Health Department in immunization against typhoid, and in nursing the sick. Red Cross nurses were offered to State Health Commissioners in Ohio and Indiana. Notified 70 Chapters in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee to stand by and meet any emergency. Twenty Chapters report that they are moving families out and preparing to issue food orders."
>
> "*January 21*—Sent 12 additional disaster relief workers from Washington to points in the lower Ohio Valley. Ten Coast Guard boats dispatched upon request of the Red Cross to Evansville, Indiana, and two to Hazelton, Indiana, where a levee broke yesterday, flooding the town of 500 persons. Six boats and crews came from Chicago; six from Buffalo. Precuationary relief headquarters opened in Memphis. Box cars furnished by railroads for spotting at many small towns to provide refugees with shelter. Large number of nurses notified to stand ready for flood duty."
>
> "*January 22*—Five additional relief headquarters established, at Louisville, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg (liaison with Governor of Pennsylvania) Cincinnati and Portsmouth, Ohio. Rescue of families, livestock and household goods being carried out over widespread area. Coast Guard plane sent from Boston. Six more boats from Chicago shipped to Indiana. Acting Governor Keene Johnson of Kentucky telegraphed urging the Red Cross to do all possible to aid, as 'this state is seriously affected.' Huntington, West Virginia reported 700 persons driven from their homes—500 more being evacuated."
>
> "*January 22*—(Second bulletin of this day.)—Brown County, Ohio, cut off by high water from Cincinnati on the west and Portsmouth on the east.

> Rushing food trucks from Columbus on the north. Ironton also cut off. Food being sent from Columbus, State Highway Commission and State Patrol cooperating to get the trucks through.
>
> "Coast Guard has placed 49 boats and four amphibian planes at Red Cross command. Two special trains rushing boats and crews from New York and New Jersey. Planes coming from Salem, Massachusetts, Cape May, New Jersey, and Biloxi, Mississippi. Midwestern Branch Office of National Headquarters in St. Louis reports that 10 disaster relief workers have been ordered to eight counties in Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas.
>
> "From a West Virginia Chapter came the message: 'Conditions growing worse by the hour. God knows when the end will be.'
>
> "Lawrenceburg, Indiana, levee has collapsed. Entire town of 6,000 under water to second stories. Headquarters telephoned to City Manager of Portsmouth, Ohio, where flood was let in to save $1,000,000 sea wall. Manager said 1,000 families were out of their homes, four feet additional water expected, 2,000 more families would have to leave.
>
> "Cincinnati Chapter reports 5,000 families forced to flee; 15 relief stations operating."

Coordination of Red Cross and Governmental Agencies

To National Headquarters in Washington, on the "Black Sunday" of January 24, at the request of Chairman Cary T. Grayson and with the approval of President Roosevelt, came Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator of the Works Progress Administration and Surgeon-General Thomas W. Parran of the United States Public Health Service. With this conference, began a close cooperation on flood activities between the Red Cross and all Federal agencies concerned.

Throughout the period of emergency the White House and the Red Cross were in constant touch. Red Cross officials and government department heads and assistants met frequently at the Executive Offices to confer with the President on the progress of the relief operations.

The "Coordinating Luncheons"

At the January 24 meeting, it was decided to call a luncheon conference of government officials at National Red Cross Headquarters for one p.m. every day until further notice. Attending these meetings were representatives of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Works Progress Administration, United States Public Health Service, Civilian Conservation Corps, Weather Bureau, and other agencies of the government.

It was agreed that all relief requests should be referred to the Red Cross as the official relief agency. It was further agreed that certain supplies and types of assistance would be furnished by the cooperating groups—biologicals, for example, by the Public Health Service, tents and other equipment by the Army, labor and equipment by the WPA, etc. It was also agreed that constant clearance would be the rule between the Red Cross and these agencies, to avoid duplication.

The coordination conferences proved to be of invaluable assistance in carrying out the relief work with maximum efficiency. In reality the conferees constituted a general staff for the campaign against the flood. When any major problem of policy arose, it could be disposed of at once. If the Red Cross encountered a problem requiring a decision by the Army, the Chief of Staff, attending the conference, disposed of the matter on the spot. Thus there was no delay even for the normal time requirements of written exchanges of information.

Out in the flood regions this same spirit of cooperation prevailed between the Red Cross and countless state and local agencies, public and private. It was strengthened by a group from the coordinating conference, designated by the President as a special commission—James L. Fieser, Red Cross Vice-Chairman in charge of domestic operations, Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, Colonel F. C. Harrington, Assistant WPA Administrator, General Edward M. Markham, Chief of Army Engineers, and Surgeon General Thomas W. Parran of the United States Public Health Service—who personally went into the field to survey the work of relief.

An Emergency Fuel Committee, composed of leaders in the coal and oil industries also rendered conspicuously valuable service in the mobilization of fuel resources in and for the affected territory.

A group of outstanding Negroes conferred with General Headquarters on problems affecting their race.

(The activities of these and other cooperating agencies and organizations were of such importance as to warrant a separate, more detailed discussion which forms chapter seven of this report.)

Direction and Control by General Headquarters

Behind the multitude of rescue operations, refugee centers, emergency hospitals, tent cities, and the regional and area relief headquarters, stood General Headquarters in Washington, established at the direction of the Vice-Chairman in charge of domestic operations, who is immediately responsible for the administration of disaster relief in the domestic field.

The simple formula of having trained Red Cross workers on the ground (or the water) in every threatened county, city or hamlet, required in the application, speedy, patient, painstaking, unrelenting effort. In Washington, General Headquarters was housed in the stately Assembly Hall of the National Red Cross, much admired by tourists. The hall was jammed with desks and telephones—life lines to the danger points. Soon, the hall floor was not big enough. More desks were put on the balconies. From this nerve center the vast relief program was directed, controlled, coordinated.

From here the flexible regional organization was shifted from day to day with changing needs. From here the national staff of a few hundred was augmented to 9,886 by recruiting workers from professional and technical groups including doctors, nurses, case workers, accountants, building advisers and others. And here side by side worked the General Director, his immediate assistants, the Chief Accountant, the Director of Personnel, the Director of Nursing, the Director of Supply Service and others. (See *Chart of Organization, General Headquarters, Regions and Areas.*)

From the stained-glass windows of the Assembly Hall at National Red Cross Headquarters in Washington, the Red Cross Knight surveyed General Headquarters for the Ohio-Mississippi Valley Flood. From this center, all operations were directed, controlled, coordinated under one authority.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION *

Ohio-Mississippi Valley Flood of 1937

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

Washington, D. C., and Midwestern Branch Office, St. Louis

Administrative

- General Director
    - Associate General Directors
    - Associate General Director (St. Louis)
    - Assistant General Directors
    - Assistant General Director (St. Louis)

Medical and Nursing

- Medical Director
- Director of Nursing (recruiting)
- Director of Nursing (Field Operations)
    - Assistant Directors
    - Assistant Director of Nursing (St. Louis)
- Nutrition Consultant

Accounting

- Chief Accountant
    - Assistant Chief Accountant

Personnel

- Director of Personnel

Supplies

- General Supply Officer

Building

- Building Adviser

REGIONS (8)

Administrative

- Director
    - Assistant Directors

Medical and Nursing

- Medical Director
- Nursing Supervisor
    - Assistant Nursing Supervisor
- Home Economist—Nutritionist

Family Case Work

- Supervisor
    - Assistant Supervisors
    - Registrar

Disbursing

- Disbursing Officer

Accounting

- Accountant
    - Assistant Accountants

Building

- Building Adviser

Public Information

- Director

Supplies

- Supply Officer

Recreation

- Director, Adult Program
- Director, Junior Red Cross Program

AREAS (196 in flooded counties)

144 Refugee counties had modified area organizations according to need

Administrative

- Director
    - Assistant Director

Medical and Nursing

- Medical Director
    - Physicians in emergency hospitals
- Nursing Supervisor
    - Nurses in emergency hospitals and making family visits

Accounting

- Accountant
    - Assistant Accountants

Advisory Committees

- Chairmen
    - Members
- (Outstanding local citizens who passed upon awards to families)

Family Case Work

- Supervisor
    - Case workers in direct contact with families
- Registrar

Building

- Building Adviser

Disbursing

- Disbursing Officer
- Assistant Disbursing Officers

Supplies

- Supply Officer
    - Warehouse Managers

Boatmen, rescue workers, refugee center and tent city directors, commissary managers, etc.—volunteer and paid.

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*In regions and areas the organization as indicated here varied somewhat, depending upon regional or area needs. One region—F at Memphis—had, in addition, a rescue division in charge of a large fleet of boats.

"Cool as a Lily in a Pond"

Eugene Warner, feature writer for the *Washington Post*, who visited General Headquarters at the height of the emergency, remarked that the personnel in charge were "cool as a water lily in an unruffled pond, directing a nation distraught."

Mr. Warner added that the job requires the vision and breadth of mind of an Army general or a champion chess player. There were so many little integral forces, in actual touch with the disaster, to manipulate.

Does some city need 100 trucks to move food from a stalled train? The trucks are found. Does the Coast Guard need right of way for 47 lifeboats, from New Haven to Cairo? The railroads are called, and the way is cleared.

Multiply those requests by thousands contained in telephone messages and telegrams and an idea may be gained of the pressure upon General Headquarters for hours on end. There was no rest for the staff. On some of the earlier days, executives had meals at their desks and slept a few hours on cots nearby. Two shifts of stenographers and clerks came in—one for the day, one for the night.

Insistently the calls came in—and were answered swiftly. General Headquarters kept pace with the flood monster and won.

The Organization Required

In a "normal disaster year," the situation in Ohio or Kentucky or Indiana alone would have been considered major, national calamities. The flood was really a staggering combination of disasters of the first magnitude.

The size of the relief task required some departure from normal Red Cross disaster organization procedure. Greater delegation of authority was necessary, and less direct personal supervision by the General Director of Relief Operations was possible.

As a substitute there were regions in charge of regional directors responsible to associate or assistant general directors of relief, dealing with groups of regions.

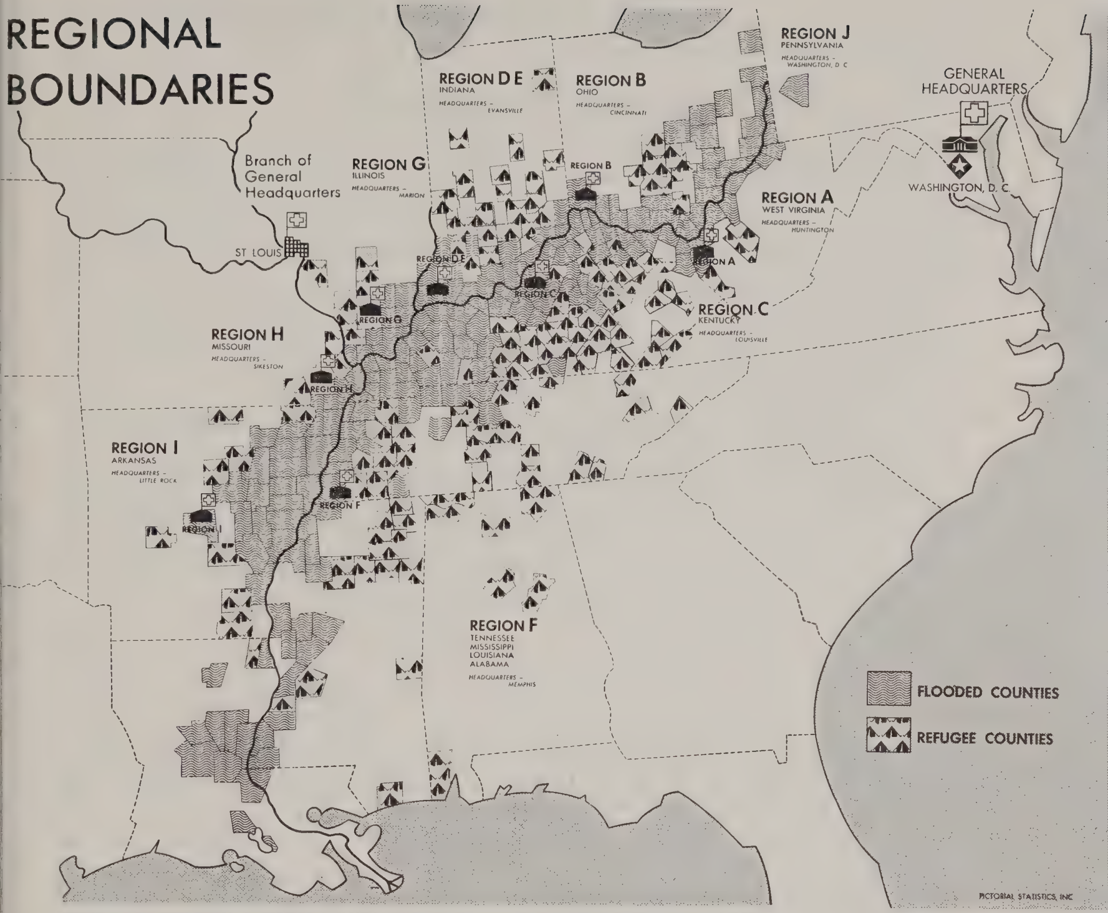
There were at first 10 regional offices. One of these, covering the relatively minor problem in Pennsylvania, did not have a regional headquarters but was handled from Washington. Two, in Indiana, were combined into one at the end of the emergency period. Consequently eight regions are usually referred to—those which had a definite headquarters' organization throughout the operation.

In addition to the changing number of regions, the actual boundaries of all regions were changed frequently during the emergency period. This seemed desirable as the nature of the task evolved. During the emergency period lines of communcation and transportation and proximity to centers of distribution were factors which largely governed. Later, state and other contacts and other considerations dictated the wisdom of adjusting to a basis wherein regions coincided with states.

Why the "G. H." in Washington

There were advantages and disadvantages in having the General Headquarters in Washington. Probably the former outweighed the latter. Actually, Washington was not so far on the flank as would appear from a simple geographical consideration. Other factors had to be taken into account, such as contact with governmental, Red Cross and other agency executives located in Washington.

Washington was in a sense not only geographically but in other ways the hub of a far-flung territory from which it was not difficult to deal with at least all of the points constituting major problems. If the affected territory had been more compact, a General Headquarters in the field might have been preferable, but there was no point which was in any particular sense more nearly central to this entire operation than was Washington itself.



REGIONAL BOUNDARIES

Branch of General Headquarters
ST LOUIS
REGION G
ILLINOIS
HEADQUARTERS – MARION
REGION D E
INDIANA
HEADQUARTERS – EVANSVILLE
REGION B
OHIO
HEADQUARTERS – CINCINNATI
REGION J
PENNSYLVANIA
HEADQUARTERS – WASHINGTON, D. C.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
REGION A
WEST VIRGINIA
HEADQUARTERS – HUNTINGTON
REGION C
KENTUCKY
HEADQUARTERS – LOUISVILLE
REGION H
MISSOURI
HEADQUARTERS – SIKESTON
REGION I
ARKANSAS
HEADQUARTERS – LITTLE ROCK
REGION F
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
LOUISIANA
ALABAMA
HEADQUARTERS – MEMPHIS
FLOODED COUNTIES
REFUGEE COUNTIES
PICTORIAL STATISTICS, INC

Furthermore, through the long established Midwestern Branch Office of the National Organization in St. Louis it was eminently practical to handle many details of supervision in connection with those flood affected states normally included in the Red Cross Midwestern Area. The St. Louis office functioned as a right arm of General Headquarters.

Instructional "G. H." Letters

All regions were simultaneously advised, through the medium of special communications known as "G. H. Letters" regarding the shifting of regional boundaries, the development of the relief operation as a whole, major policy questions, disbursing and accounting procedures and all other matters of vital common concern throughout the field. In all 61 "G. H's." were issued.

In this manner, definite, mimeographed instructions on file in every regional and area office held together the operation as a whole, while field visits by the General Director and assistants, and correspondence, telephone calls and telegrams, were employed to solve particular problems in relation to the general basic policies.

Areas

Regions were subdivided into areas, the boundaries of which generally conformed to existing Chapter territories. Under this plan, areas were usually counties, or groups of counties.

Each area was in charge of an area director responsible to the regional director. Assigned to area directors were such assistants, family case workers, disbursing officers, nurses, accountants, building advisers and other workers as were needed in accordance with the size of the area problem. *(Refer again to Chart of Organization.)*

In the areas, also, were created as many advisory committees as were needed. These groups of outstanding local citizens, serving as volunteers, are indispensable units in Red Cross disaster relief procedure—advising upon the many matters involved in extending relief to individual families.

There were, of course, fundamental differences between the area organizations in the 196 flooded counties and the 144 which were organized only to care temporarily for refugees.

Strength and Weakness

Notwithstanding the high pressure, speed, and certain obvious weaknesses the relief set-up functioned with unity and uniformity. Essentially the problem was comparable to that of creating almost overnight a $25,000,000 corporation with eight branch and 340 local offices and 9,886 employees (not counting 44,207 volunteers). Many workers untrained in Red Cross policies and procedures had to be employed. Vast quantities of reports, accounting documents and correspondence had to be handled with a minimum of error in headquarters which had to function at top speed although established possibly only 48 hours before.

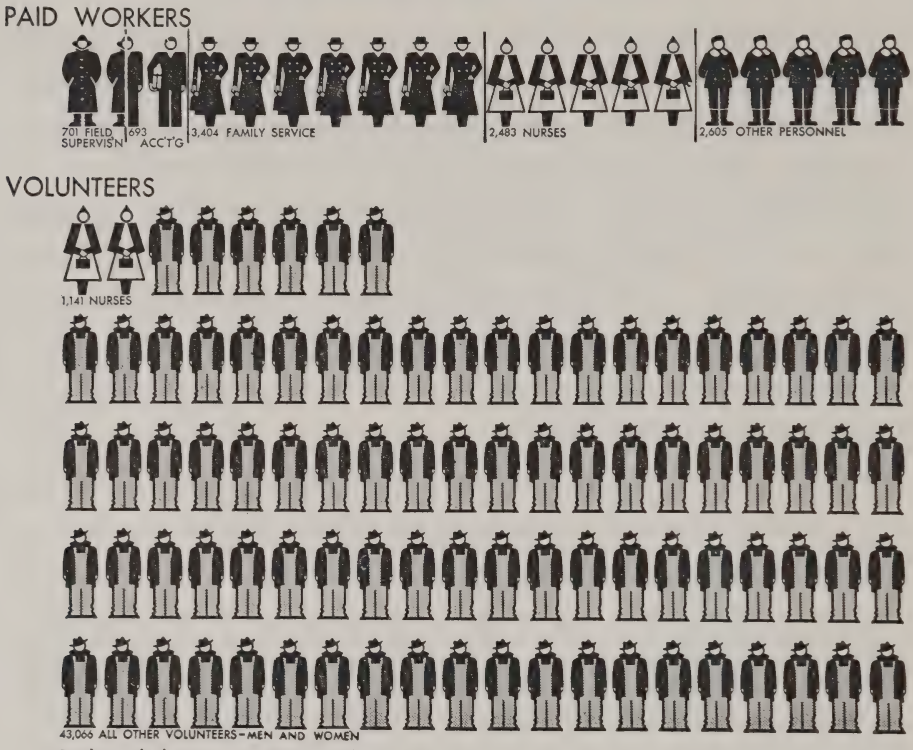
Frequent staff meetings at General Headquarters and regional and area offices for purposes of instruction and information contributed greatly to the smooth-running of the organization.

The best judgment of its success can be based on the fact that in the short space of six and a half months more than a million people were clothed, housed, fed, given medical and nursing care and returned to their homes—and nearly 438,000 of them were also aided with household goods, building and repairs, and livestock, tools and equipment. By August 1, 1937, most of the traces of the flood had been erased throughout 12,721 square miles of territory.

Recruiting the Staff—Work of Personnel Service

From the beginning, the Personnel Service of the National Organization was made a part of the General Headquarters set-up. Working closely with the General Director and assistants, the Director of Personnel was in immediate charge of securing and assigning all staff needed except nurses and accountants who were under the jurisdiction of their own services.

PAID AND VOLUNTEER PERSONNEL



Each symbol represents 500 people

PICTORIAL STATISTICS, INC.

Immediately available for assignment, as always in disaster relief operations, were members of the regular staff of the National Organization, Chapter personnel and the Disaster Reserve.

Assignments from National staff. The regular National Organization staff consisted, at the time, of 765 persons. That figure includes all types of workers from the Chairman down. More than half were the regular secretarial, stenographic, clerical and other personnel not available for assignment as general executives, area directors, case workers, or to other supervisory positions in the disaster organization. There were in the neighborhood of only 300 in the executive, professional and technical groups regularly employed by the National Organization in all offices and services.

There were assigned to this disaster approximately 250 members of the regular National Organization staff, from which it can readily be seen that a very considerable percentage of all of the regular personnel were detached from their normal duties, most of them for many months. Never before had the National Organization staff been so completely depleted for the assignment of personnel to disaster relief.

In building up the disaster organization with this nucleus drawn from the regular staff it was surprising to find such a large number of persons moving into the same relative positions they had occupied in the Mississippi Valley Flood of 1927 and in other big disasters since then. This was true not only in the Red Cross but in the Army and in some of the other government departments. The directing staff thus had the advantage of having worked together on many previous disasters.

Workers from Chapters. In addition to the personnel drawn from the regular National Organization staff, 94 trained workers employed by Chapters were made available and became a part of the disaster staff. These do not include, of course, the Chapter workers who were employed in the activity of their own Chapters within the flooded or refugee territory.

Disaster Reserve. This group of experienced relief workers, which has been in existence for many years, was maintained prior to 1936 at a few hundred. Following the Spring Floods of that year it was considerably increased. But the need for workers was so great that the National and Chapter staffs and the Disaster Reserve were speedily exhausted. Now, however, as a result of the 1937 flood, the Reserve is much larger than ever before.

Case workers from other agencies. Early in February it was apparent that there would be a shortage of experienced family case workers and disbursing officers, and steps had to be taken at once to secure personnel from other agencies.

The usual procedure was to work through Chapters, with their assistance making a thorough canvass of the personnel situation in agencies in cities. Without exception, in all communities the social service agencies cooperated generously in supplying workers. They considered that disaster experience would be valuable and they also recognized that this was a national situation which could be adequately handled only through the united action of the entire nation.

The agencies that loaned workers—public welfare departments, family service agencies, children's agencies, juvenile courts, traveler's aid societies, visiting teacher units and others—all cooperated splendidly, making a notable contribution to the success of the relief program.

In Cincinnati, the Council of Social Agencies agreed to supply a group of workers and appointed a committee of three to assist in selecting these. In New York City the Joint Vocational Service cooperated fully and, with the assistance of the Red Cross field representative, and the help of the New York Chapter, a large number of able workers were secured from the metropolitan area.

In Chicago, the Chapter took responsibility for canvassing prospects and secured a fine group who were sent to work in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. Workers were secured directly through the St. Louis office for flood relief work in Arkansas, Missouri, and Illinois and, in addition, many workers for other states were secured through the efforts of the Midwestern Branch staff.

In the more rural states, National Red Cross field representatives got in touch with state departments of public welfare and with other state and local organizations and secured some experienced workers in that way.

Every state but four was represented among the total of 1,692 persons assigned as family case workers and disbursing officers.

Careful selection. By making this wide use of the existing Red Cross organization, particularly the Chapters, the Personnel Service was assured of a personal interview by a Red Cross representative for every worker selected. References were investigated and full information secured on each worker employed.

In addition to the consideration given the matter of training and experience it was also necessary to have full information about the workers' personalities, health and age. On previous disasters it had been found not advisable to accept very young workers for situations in which there are considerable tenseness and strain. While maturity is an important consideration, it has also been found inadvisable to employ elderly people for this type of work.

Previous training. In selecting and approving workers for this disaster it was necessary to establish certain definite qualifications which represented minimum requirements. The greatest effort was made to secure as many workers as possible who had had training in accredited schools of social work and supervised experience under good direction for a period of two or three years. Workers with successful disaster experience were, of course, among those first sought since they could more quickly assume responsibility. But this number was strictly limited. Less than 400 case workers out of a total of 1,490 had had experience on previous disasters. Only about 11 per cent of the total had had experience on more than one disaster and about 15 per cent on only one disaster—a lower ratio of experienced to inexperienced personnel than on any previous large relief operation.

The insistent, imperative and continuous calls by regional and area directors and others for experienced persons, when no more experienced persons existed, constituted a problem which it was difficult to explain to those on the firing line.

Apparently there were recruited not only all of the experienced case workers but also about all of the other case workers who were available in the entire country. (Such dilution of experience existed of course, not only in the case work staff but in other professional and technical groups as well, including the medical and nursing staffs. It applied equally in the accounting and statistical staff.)

The lack of background in Red Cross disaster relief was to a large extent offset by training institutes in regions and areas, at which practical problems were followed through under the guidance of experts.

Determination of numbers required. The question is often raised as to how the Red Cross determines the number of case workers needed for a disaster operation. This number varies according to the nature of the disaster and extent of the loss. Following a tornado or hurricane, there is a great deal of property destruction and a need for the rebuilding and repairing of many homes. It is necessary to have more case workers in proportion to the total case load.

Where the destruction has followed a flood a larger proportion of the families can return to their homes with a minimum amount of aid mostly in the form of food, clothing and furniture.

In those situations each case worker can take responsibility for a larger number of cases. From 125 to 150 cases is all that can be handled following a tornado but in a flood situation each worker can generally handle from 175 to 200 cases or more. In this flood, the Personnel Service was in a position accurately to estimate the number of case workers needed for each region as soon as reports were available giving the number of families affected and other information showing the nature of the damage and extent of the territory. The average case load per worker was 177.

Disbursing officers. For close cooperation with case workers in carrying out family plans after those plans had been approved, 202 disbursing officers were employed. Many of these were also trained case workers.

Recruiting building advisers. When flood waters receded and thousands of homes stood in need of rebuilding and repair, steps were taken to secure properly qualified men to act as building advisers and estimators to assist case workers, and relief directors where needed. It was found that quite a number of men who had been used previously in this capacity had already been recruited in the field which served somewhat to lighten the task ahead.

A hasty survey of the personnel needs over the flooded area was made, and assignment of the men available immediately followed. First consideration was given to the set-up of the job on a regional basis to conform to the general organization plans.

Following any disaster, and much more noticeable in an operation as extensive as this, men who are experienced in the building trades are usually so much in demand that it is difficult to find properly qualified people. However, after practically exhausting all resources, a staff of sufficient size was secured to cover the entire territory. At the peak of the operation, 124 men were acting as building advisers, assistants and estimators in all regions.

These men were secured from the following sources: (1) a list of men who had previously done satisfactory work for the Red Cross; (2) building material concerns; (3) United States Reemployment Service; and (4) Home Owners Loan Corporation records.

Because of the great amount of construction going on throughout the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, a large majority of the men employed were elderly, retired, small contractors. While these men were all experienced in this type of work, close supervision was required.

Except in the strictly rural areas where much traveling was necessary to locate the various jobs, it was found that one building adviser was sufficient to keep up with the work of 10 case workers and it was on this basis that assignments were made.

As a general rule, this is about the right proportion. However, in some instances of extensive building damage, with a larger per cent of building and repair cases, more building advisers were required. Areas with simpler construction problems permitted one adviser to serve more than 10 case workers. In order to keep up with the requests of the case workers for estimates, an almost continuous movement of building advisers from area to area and region to region was necessary.

Regional building advisers were assigned in supervisory capacities to each of the regional offices.

Recreational Directors (Adult Program). Through the Professor of Physical Education at Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee, six well recommended men were secured. Thus was eliminated the possibility of sending out men lacking either in training or experience for work of this type. It was evident that a college majoring in physical and health education would not recommend a man who would not be a proper representative of the college and its work. Results of the program indicate that this was an excellent move as the six men all performed their duties with distinction.

Recreational Directors (Junior Red Cross Program.) On February 10, the decision was reached at General Headquarters to undertake special measures to provide, through the Junior Red Cross, a morale-building, and recreational-educational program for refugee children in tent cities and concentration camps. Workers trained in teaching and the recreational needs of children were secured—five from the National Junior Red Cross staff, one from the WPA, and the balance from Chapters. This latter group was made up of Junior workers employed by Chapters and volunteer Junior Red Cross Chairmen.

Home Economists. To supervise the service of local home economists, many of whom volunteered to aid in food selection and preparation at refugee centers, and to assist the Supply Service in purchasing food, General Headquarters retained six outstanding home economists. One of these workers was loaned by a university and one by a city welfare department. The others were recalled to duty from private life.

Supply Officers, Storehouse and Warehouse Managers. Supply officers were assigned, by the General Supply Officer at Headquarters, to each of the regions. In turn, the regional supply officers employed as many assistants and storehouse or warehouse managers as were needed. The 26 supply officers and eight warehouse or storehouse managers secured were men with previous disaster experience, Army Quartermaster Reserve Officers, or highly qualified purchasing and warehouse men from local concerns whose property was under water.

Regional Medical Advisers and Physicians. The Medical Directors assigned medical advisers to each of the eight regions. Three of these physicians were members of the National First Aid and Life Saving Staff. The others were generously loaned, salary paid, by the United States Public Health Service. The regional medical advisers were directly responsible for the employment of 300 doctors and 72 sanitary inspectors who worked closely with local physicians and public health authorities in the conduct of emergency hospitals and in executing measures for health protection at refugee centers and tent cities.

Recruiting of Nurses

The mobilization of Red Cross nurses for disaster relief service is a regular, long established function of the Local Committees on Red Cross Nursing Service under the supervision of the Director of Nursing Service at National Headquarters. The Committees, all volunteers, are made up of outstanding local and state nursing leaders who constantly give freely of their time and experience for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Direction of nurses in the field, after assignment, is the responsibility of the Red Cross Public Health Nursing Service.

Never before have so many Red Cross nurses been called to disaster duty at one time. Beginning on January 20, with the assignment of two nurses to an area in Kentucky, the demand for these highly skilled allies of the doctor was seemingly unceasing.

Public Health Nursing Service field representatives were dispatched to strategic points. Rapidly they checked the needs; flashed word to Washington.

At once the information was relayed by the Public Health Nursing Service to the Director of Nursing who rushed the request to one of the local Committees.

To 71 Committees in all, in 24 states and the District of Columbia, the Director of Nursing wired and telephoned. Every contacted committee sped into action. The members faced no easy task. Nurses for flood duty must have public health training and experience, must be physically fit in every respect, and prepared to stay on the "battlefront" as long as necessary.

From hospitals, private duty, health departments, offices and laboratories came 2,483 nurses who met the qualifications. Eleven hundred and forty-one others volunteered for duty without pay. Without thought of self, the young women gallantly responded. Everything except the needs of the flood sufferers was forgotten as they hurried to their stations.

Recruiting of Accountants

Although most of the regular members of the National accounting and statistical staff were assigned to disaster duty, such persons comprised not more than 25 out of the total of 693 required. It is a tribute to the regular accounting staff that notwithstanding the thin line of experience of personnel, and all of the other complications, an organization was developed in the field which within a few weeks of the time of organization was making disbursements approximating a million dollars a week—a rate maintained for several months.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the International Business Machines Corporation took the initiative in loaning a total of 26 workers—20 by the IBM and six by the Federal Reserve Bank. These men were permitted by their employers to remain with the Red Cross over periods extending from a few weeks to over four months, salary paid. The Red Cross paid traveling and maintenance expenses.

The workers ranged from experienced executives to reasonably young and new employees. All of them were of high caliber. Not only did they assist the Red Cross staff in a most efficient manner, but also, by reason of their training, they were in a position continuously to give valuable ideas and suggestions.

Other corporations aided area and regional offices in the same manner.

Rates of Pay

One matter sometimes misunderstood was that the Red Cross paid workers recruited from other organizations the same salaries they had been receiving. Their normal work and salaries did not necessarily govern the type of work to which they were assigned on the disaster. The inevitable consequence was that many situations existed where persons working side by side in the same type of position received different rates of pay. It likewise frequently happened that case work supervisors received less than their subordinates. These problems were inherent in the situation and could not be prevented. Any other course would have been less tenable and would have resulted in even greater complications.

Obviously when the Red Cross recruits persons temporarily from positions in which they are normally employed it cannot reduce their salaries even though high for the type of disaster work to which the workers are assigned. Nor can it, without the possibility of just criticism, pay workers more than the salaries received in their normal positions.

Varying Peaks of Employment

Caution must be exercised in quoting personnel statistics on this disaster because there were complicating factors. Unlike a tornado, the flood did not strike simultaneously throughout the entire territory. There was a progressive development, and since many of the workers were recruited within the disaster-affected territory there was a constant process of employing and to some extent of releasing personnel as the flood moved down the rivers. For this reason, and also because of the changing needs during the various stages of the emergency and rehabilitation periods, the peaks of employment were not simultaneous in the various types of service. For example, the peak in the number of nurses employed was reached in the early days of the emergency period and the number of nurses in service was declining before the peak in the case work staff was reached. The maximum total employed at any one time would not therefore be of much significance.

The total number of paid personnel was 9,886. In addition some 300 nurses served with the Red Cross although paid by other organizations, and there were 1,141 volunteer nurses. Consequently, the total number of persons who constituted what was, in effect, the disaster staff of the National Organization (not including the great army of Chapter and other volunteers) was 11,327—just a few thousand less than the National Red Cross staff during the World War.

For the reasons already mentioned this aggregate number was never on duty at any one time. The maximum total employed at any one time was probably somewhere between 4,500 and 5,000.

Analysis of Staff by Type of Assignment

Field Supervision, other than Accounting		701
Regional and Area Directors	163	
Stenographers, clerks, and others	538	
Accounting		693
Accountants and Auditors	291	
Bookkeepers, clerks and stenographers	402	
Family Service		3,404
Case Workers	1,490	
Disbursing Officers	202	
Registrars	111	
Stenographers, clerks, and others	1,601	
Nurses		2,483
All Other Paid Personnel		2,605
(Including directors of refugee camps, physicians and sanitary inspectors, building advisers, supply officers, recreational workers, and others.)		
Total Paid Personnel		9,886
Volunteer Nurses		1,141
All Other Volunteers		43,066
Grand total of all personnel		54,093

Courage—Devotion—Sacrifice

The bare statistics, of course, do not reflect the human side of the tremendous effort of these many workers. Heroes and heroines there were by hundreds among both volunteer and paid personnel—and without the gallant volunteers the work could never have been done. Volunteer women prepared and served food until they were nerve-wracked; boatmen navigated the swift currents in towns and across the flooded fields to save the lives, personal belongings and livestock of the victims. There were many stories of personal bravery and sacrifice. A nurse, thrown into the water when a skiff overturned, supported two men by clinging to a tree until aid arrived; a girl whose mother had died of pneumonia induced by the wet and cold, nevertheless kept on working tirelessly in a refugee center. Six National Red Cross workers died on duty. Stirring and sterling human qualities were revealed by the calamity. Hours were long and working conditions bad for all. Yet few, if any, complaints were heard.

Governor Davey of Ohio rightly referred to the relief workers en masse as the "unsung heroes". Their best reward is the permanent gratitude of the more than a million persons they helped to protect from the flood, the cold, hunger, disease and lasting economic distress.

RESCUE

City dwellers.

Dumb creatures.

Evansville (Ind.) Courier Photo

The aged and helpless.

The flag of mercy on the inland sea.

Waiting to be taken off.

Country dwellers.

International News Photo

IV

EMERGENCY RELIEF

THE first three chapters of this report have presented the meteorological, human need, relief mobilization, and administrative aspects of the disaster principally as seen from the viewpoint of General Headquarters.

The actual work of rescue and evacuation, and of providing emergency food, clothing, shelter and medical and nursing care at the scene was the responsibility first of the Chapters, and then of the eight regional and 340 area relief offices of the National Organization.

Fundamental Policies

Charged by its Congressional Charter, approved January 5, 1905, "To continue and carry on a system of national and international relief * * * and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities * * *" the Red Cross has, in the course of more than 2,000 disaster relief operations, evolved certain basic policies.

In the emergency period the primary Red Cross responsibilities have been determined to be (1) the warning, rescue, and evacuation of persons and where practicable their belongings, including livestock, (2) the provision of temporary shelter and emergency food and clothing and (3) the provision of emergency medical and nursing care, if necessary, to supplement existing private and public facilities.

Responsibility rests with governmental authorities, local, state and Federal, for the strengthening of levees, the maintenance of order, the protection of public health, including measures for sanitation and immunization against disease, the reopening of highways and the clean-up of streets and public property. The restoration of public utility services and communications rests with the organizations franchised in those fields—the utility, railroad, airline, telephone and telegraph companies operating under state and Federal supervision.

In this disaster, the soundness of this division of the work was demonstrated again. All agencies, in the overwhelming majority of cases, functioned efficiently within their established spheres of responsibility.

Extent of Emergency Needs

Reduced to the simplest expression, the emergency in the Ohio-Mississippi Flood was the complete dependence of 1,062,661 persons upon the Red Cross for every primary necessity of life. Over the 12,721 affected square miles from West Virginia to Illinois, and from Illinois to Louisiana, 155,134 families, consisting of mothers, fathers, and babies, children from tots to 'teens, the aged, the sick, farmers and city people, rich and poor—required rescue from the flood, transportation to dry ground, and immediate food and shelter.

Outside of refugee centers and tent cities, 73,817 more families, housed with relatives and friends for the most part, needed food and clothing. Medical and nursing care had to be provided for 16,445 persons. In addition, the Red Cross assisted public health authorities in immunizing 790,096 individuals against typhoid, diphtheria and other communicable diseases.

Everywhere the emergency relief program had to be executed in the face not only of the sheer mass of wet, cold, spiritually miserable humanity, but of paralyzed power and light service, rail and highway transportation, crippled communications and immense difficulties in distributing food and fuel.

Complicating Factors

But the vast extent of the needs under these conditions was by no means the only problem encountered by the Red Cross. There was for a time the threat of further disaster, should the levees fail to hold, in the Mississippi Valley from Cairo to New Orleans. Precautionary measures had to be taken for the possible evacuation of an additional million persons.

Along the Ohio, whole cities such as Paducah and Cairo had to be evacuated. Towns like Harrisburg, Illinois, though 22 miles from the river, were isolated by high water in tributary lowlands. Complete heating equipment for an entire city had to be supplied immediately in one instance—to Ironton, Ohio. High winds in Arkansas and Kentucky contributed further to the devastation, both from the action of the wind itself and from waves created by the storms.

In towns in the Ohio Valley rescuers frequently could not convince families of the necessity of immediate flight—these citizens did not believe that the flood stages of the year 1913 could be exceeded. In an admirable, but under the circumstances foolish, desire to cling to home and belongings, families courted great danger to themselves and relief workers.

Fire added to the terrors in Cincinnati and Louisville. In the former city, several blocks of houses already inundated to the second stories were burned off to the water level. Hysteria prevailed in some sections, increasing the shattered condition of public morale. Dread meningitis broke out in an Arkansas refugee center.

After the evacuation processes had been completed, in many areas trapped flood waters "stood" for an abnormally long time, preventing families from returning home and forcing the protracted operation of tent cities.

Favorable Factors

On the other hand, the factors which aided the successful conduct of emergency relief were very much more potent than the complications. With few exceptions, Chapters were in action everywhere without delay, receiving excellent cooperation from governmental and private groups which was equally extended to the National staff as it arrived.

Rescue, and medical and nursing measures held the loss of life and injuries to an astonishingly low figure. The weather generally was warmer than usual for the dead of winter, notwithstanding that the cold did cause suffering in certain localities such as southern Illinois. There was no ice to speak of, in the roaring rivers. The flood waters bore little sediment or sand—it was a "clean flood", for the most part.

A tremendous spirit of helpfulness prevailed. Volunteers from all walks of life rushed to service under the Red Cross—44,207 of them. Without thought of personal danger or losses in their own homes, these valiant workers toiled long hours.

The refugees themselves displayed heroic calibre in the finest American tradition. Complainers were few; Spartans many.

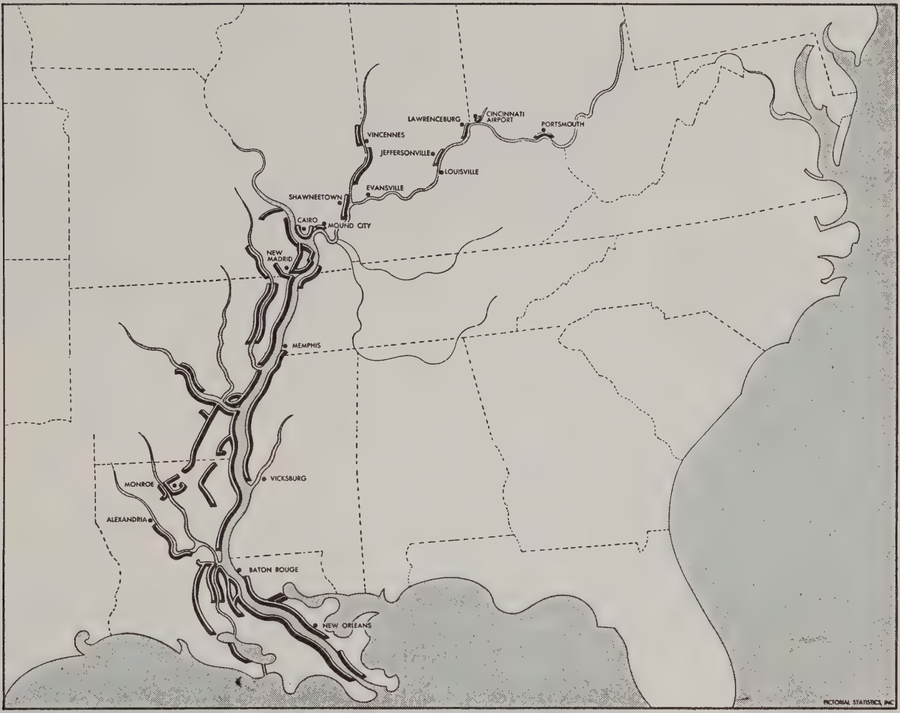
The Red Cross as Coordinator

Throughout the stricken regions the Red Cross served as a rallying point for every needed resource of men and material. The basis for this function of coordination stems from the Congressional Charter and the mandate of the nation, as well as from the nature of Chapter organization. The local Chapter is primarily a structure of representatives of the main community forces and leadership. In areas and regions, and in the work of General Headquarters itself, as was cited in Chapter III of this report, the Red Cross directed, channelized and held together the tremendous energies unloosed to combat the calamity. It was indeed the "people's Red Cross." Everyone had a part to play under the sign of mercy.

The Work of Rescue

Warnings. In accordance with the long established close collaboration between the United States Weather Bureau and the Red Cross, National Headquarters was continually advised by the me-

MAIN LEVEES OF THE FLOOD REGION


LAWRENCEBURG
CINCINNATI AIRPORT
PORTSMOUTH
VINCENNES
JEFFERSONVILLE
LOUISVILLE
EVANSVILLE
SHAWNEETOWN
CAIRO
MOUND CITY
NEW MADRID
MEMPHIS
VICKSBURG
MONROE
ALEXANDRIA
BATON ROUGE
NEW ORLEANS
PICTORIAL STATISTICS, INC

Based on data supplied by United States Army Engineers

teorological experts of the government in regard to river stages that might be expected at given points. The information was at once relayed to Chapters on the ground. Local United States weather observers simultaneously kept Chapters in their own territories informed.

Where levees, dams and other protective structures existed, the Corps of Engineers of the Army, always alert to flood threats, contributed invaluably to the picture of relative dangers in the various areas.

Thus aided by forecasts from two highly efficient agencies, Chapters and National Organization, in rescue activities, maintained a vital lead on the flood crest.

Having this lead meant the difference between life and death especially in the Ohio Valley where little levee protection existed, as compared with the elaborate works along the Mississippi. The suffering of the concentrated population near the Ohio River was a penalty exacted by the natural advantages of the region and the civilization that had developed as a result of those advantages.

In the old days of oil lamps, for example, the flood would not have thrown cities and rural areas into darkness—there were no electric power plants to submerge. In 1937, the flood struck the utilities hard, and the failure of power lines was a serious problem.

Chapter mobilization. As stated earlier, the emergency developed first (January 10–15) in the neighborhood of Evansville, Indiana, in that portion of Kentucky immediately across the Ohio, in Illinois, Southeastern Missouri, and Arkansas. The Missouri and Arkansas emergencies were created largely by backwater. In West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky acute conditions were present by January 18–22. The situation in Western Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas reached a more critical stage between January 24 and February 11, on which latter date the crest of the flood passed Helena, Arkansas.

On or before the dates referred to, Chapters throughout the affected areas were in action, warning families in exposed locations, opening refugee centers, canteens and commissaries, and issuing food orders. All available local craft were placed in rescue service, the boats being manned by volunteers.

In many instances already existing Chapter Disaster Preparedness Committees were mobilized. The advantages of prior preparation were clearly illustrated by the speed and efficiency that characterized the first, local phases of emergency relief.

Arrival of National Staff. As rapidly as local problems expanded and became so complex as to require the services of trained workers, the necessary personnel were dispatched by General Headquarters or by its branch in St. Louis.

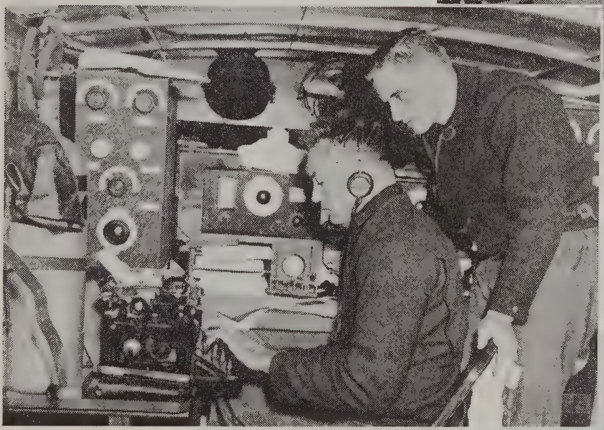
The National Organization began to assume charge of areas in Indiana January 19, in Arkansas and Tennessee the 20th, in Missouri and Illinois the 21st, in Kentucky the 22nd, and in Ohio and West Virginia the 23rd. Mississippi and Louisiana followed on January 25.

BOATS and COMMUNICATION

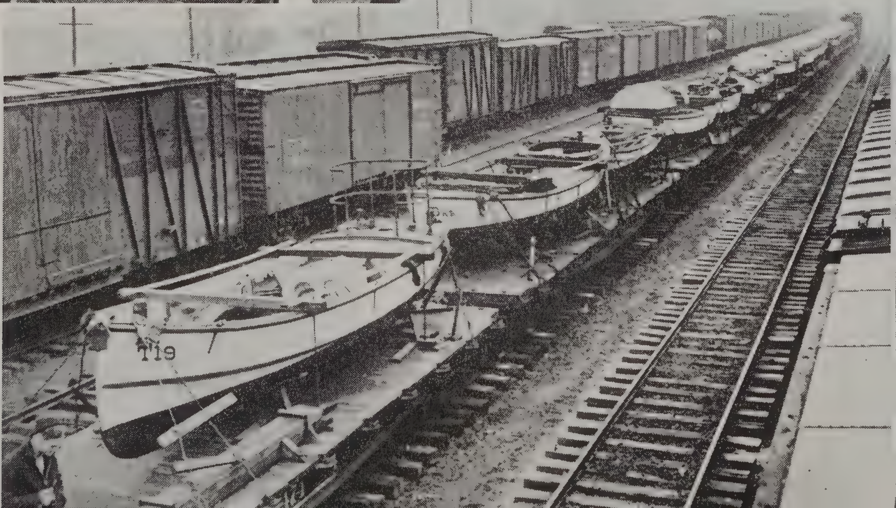
Rescue fleets rode the flood, saving people and livestock; carrying Red Cross relief workers, doctors, nurses, food and medicines.

Mobile Coast Guard radio transmitters helped to maintain vital lines of communication.

Coast Guard radio operators had no rest until the last message had been sent.



At Red Cross request, hundreds of Coast Guard and Navy boats were transported to the danger zone.



REFUGEES

"Suffer the little children---"

International News Photo

Where is Father?

International News Photo

Safe—at last.

Associated Press Photo

Madonna of the flood.

Feathered refugees.

National workers arriving on the scene utilized the already functioning Chapter relief committees as a means of directing the thousands of volunteers engaged in rescue, transportation, housing and feeding operations. The duties of National personnel within areas have been indicated by the Chart of Organization in Chapter III. This same Chart details the set-up of regional offices, to supervise groups of areas which were opened as rapidly as needed (refer also to Map of Regional Divisions, Chapter III).

Rescue fleets—Coast Guard. So many thousands of persons were in need of transportation over the water to dry land that local boats soon were totally unable to handle the traffic. Especially was this true in the crowded sections of the Ohio Valley. In the plantation country along the Mississippi, families have had much experience with floods and often own their own boats. Their need was not so urgent.

General Headquarters contacted the United States Coast Guard, which responded as always with great speed and efficiency.

At the Disaster Relief Session of the Annual Convention of the American Red Cross in May 1937, Rear Admiral Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard said, "In January, 1937, it was not the first time that the Coast Guard had been called upon to go into a flood area.

"Back in 1884 the Coast Guard was called into the Ohio Valley and rescued over 800 people in the vicinity of Cincinnati. Again in 1907, and still again in 1913, 1922, 1927, and 1936."

Within 24 hours of the Red Cross request, boats of the Coast Guard were being loaded on trains at the Great Lakes, the North Atlantic seaboard, and in the vicinity of Norfolk and elsewhere. Railroads gave these trains the right of way for movement at express speed. Crews were dispatched in Pullman cars, the Red Cross paying for transportation and maintenance. Altogether, 354 boats, 1,706 men and 144 officers were rushed to the danger zones. Nearly one-fifth of the entire Coast Guard operated in the Ohio Valley during the flood.

Some of the older men had been in the valley before in previous floods; but many new men had come into the service, and it was quite an unusual experience for them to operate their boats over cornfields a hundred miles from the river, past chimneys of houses sticking out of the water, while the bottoms of the boats scraped the tops of automobiles, trucks and trolley cars, going to the rescue of men, women and children waiting in second stories.

Many instances could be given of brave rescues. In one typical case, a whole household of 10 persons, including children between the ages of three and 14, were taken out at night, with snow falling and the temperature down to 13 degrees. The boats started through the darkness, hitting telephone poles and fence posts. The crew lost the way the next day—took refuge in a barn. When dark fell again the men cooked a meal.

All that second night they worked on the boat to clean the mud out, so that the engine would start the next morning. At dawn, they prepared breakfast and, finally, delivered the family to camp.

In summary, the Coast Guard reports that it operated 23 seagoing vessels 75 to 165 feet in length; 339 motor boats 20 to 38 feet in length; 12 planes; and 76 radio stations, 11 of these in communication with mobile truck units.

Navy. Cooperating completely with the Coast Guard, in accordance with prearranged plans, the United States Navy held in readiness power boats, amphibian planes, radio material and installations, and the personnel necessary to operate such facilities. All requests for assistance received from Coast Guard Headquarters were complied with.

The principal assistance given by the Navy to the Coast Guard included 56 power boats, fully manned, operated in rescue and relief work on the rivers. Additional boats, 108 in number, were ready for dispatch from East Coast naval stations, but were not needed; and 149 other boats were prepared for use.

Naval Communication Reserve stations, personnel and material were mobilized throughout the flood area during the entire period of the emergency, and were augmented by portable radio sets sent from East Coast naval stations. The foregoing constituted an essential and important part of the radio network established by the Coast Guard.

All naval recruiting stations in or near the flood area devoted all their available facilities and personnel to flood relief work.

The Commandant of the Ninth Naval District, which comprises the flood area, supplied all boats available in his district and placed a number of naval reservists on active duty for relief work.

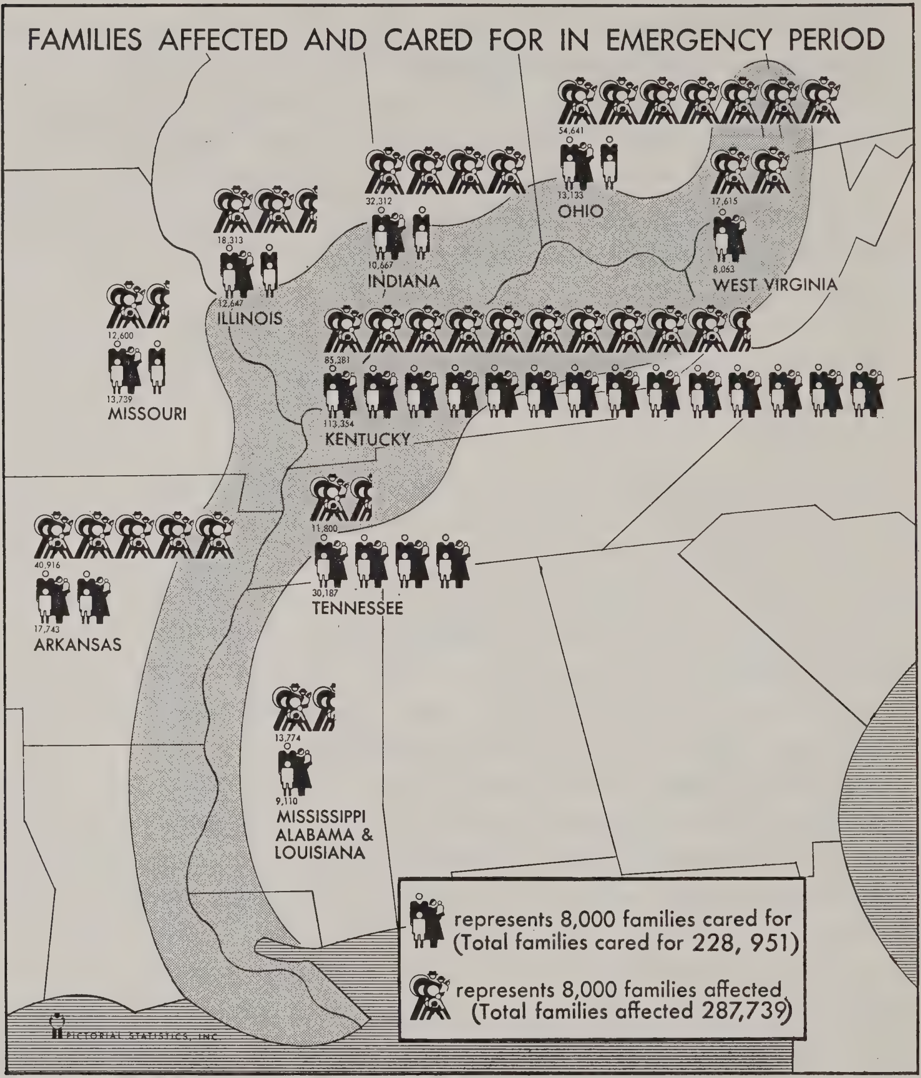
A detachment of 100 enlisted men, under an officer, was sent from Norfolk, Virginia, to Louisville, Kentucky, to assist in the operation of civilian water craft.

Five naval amphibian planes, at the request of the War Department, aided the District Engineer Officer at Memphis, Tennessee, for a considerable period, in surveying flood conditions along the Mississippi River.

Corps of Engineers. The United States Army Engineers were vitally connected with rescue activities from the beginning of the disaster. Engineers' boats were at once placed at Red Cross command—towboats, paddle wheelers, barges and smaller powered craft, together with crews. Engineer officers, meanwhile, directed a force of 150,000 men engaged in fortifying levees with sandbags. The success of the fortification along the Mississippi River was a major contribution to the rescue operations.

Boats from other sources. In addition to the Coast Guard, Navy, and United States Engineers craft employed, large numbers of boats from the Tennessee Valley Authority, state and municipal agencies, and private owners and boat clubs flew the Red Cross flag. Still additional craft were rented or built by the Red Cross itself, principally in the Memphis area, to which a separate section is devoted farther on. When boats were borrowed or rented from private sources, the Red Cross paid for the gasoline and oil consumed, and compensated owners for damage or loss.

Summary of rescue work. In all, 7,272 boats of all types saw service, ranging from skiffs, Mississippi Valley flat bottomed "John boats," Coast Guard surf boats, launches and barges, to the large river steamers of the Engineers. Craft of the latter type were employed frequently as mother ships, servicing the smaller boats with fuel and supplies, as entire fleets moved downstream with the crest of the flood.

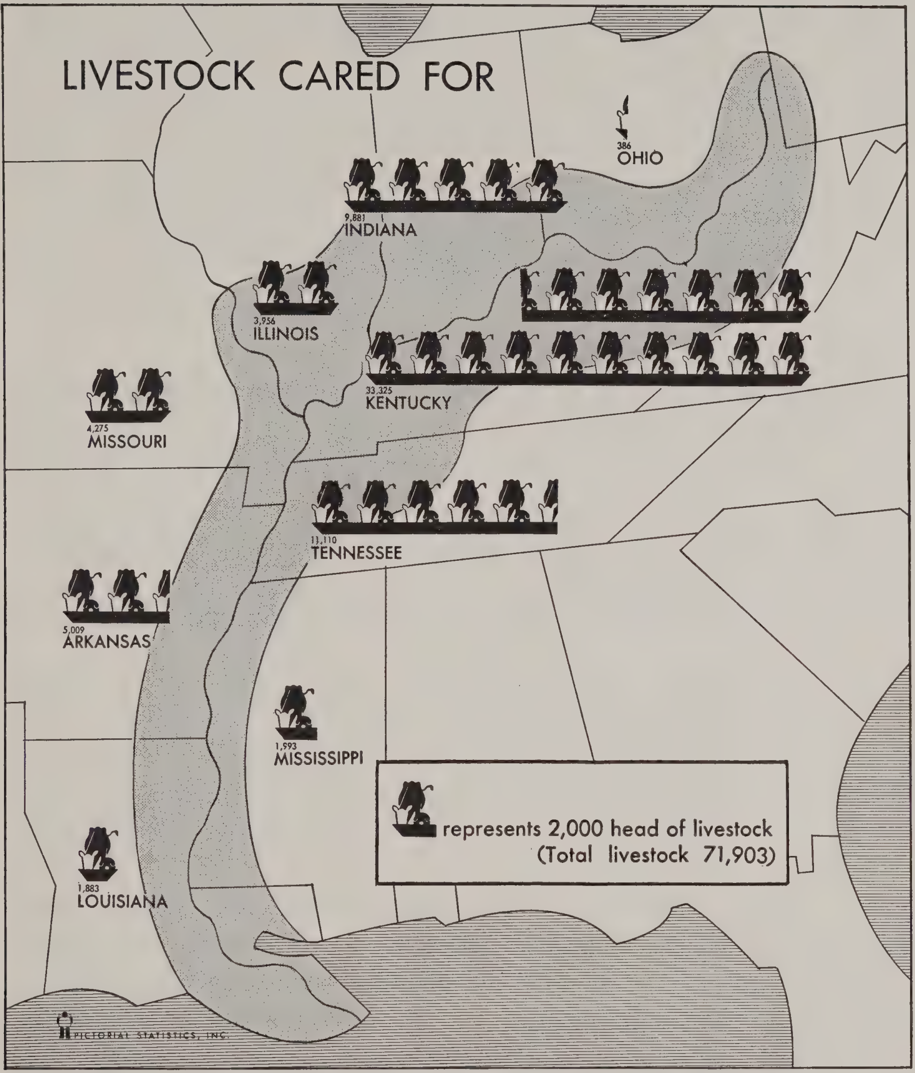


FAMILIES AFFECTED AND CARED FOR IN EMERGENCY PERIOD

54,641
13,133
OHIO
32,312
10,667
INDIANA
17,615
8,063
WEST VIRGINIA
18,313
12,647
ILLINOIS
12,600
13,739
MISSOURI
85,381
113,354
KENTUCKY
11,800
30,187
TENNESSEE
40,916
17,743
ARKANSAS
13,774
9,110
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA &
LOUISIANA
represents 8,000 families cared for
(Total families cared for 228, 951)
represents 8,000 families affected
(Total families affected 287,739)
PICTORIAL STATISTICS, INC.

Coast Guard, Navy and Engineers' boats, particularly, operated on the latter basis, passing, as needed, from the jurisdiction of one Red Cross regional office to another.

It is impossible to record accurately the number of individuals and quantity of personal belongings rescued by the fleets. A large percentage of the 155,134 families housed in refugee centers and tent cities had to be provided with water transportation. This was by



LIVESTOCK CARED FOR

386
OHIO
9,881
INDIANA
3,956
ILLINOIS
33,325
KENTUCKY
4,275
MISSOURI
11,110
TENNESSEE
5,009
ARKANSAS
1,993
MISSISSIPPI
1,883
LOUISIANA
represents 2,000 head of livestock
(Total livestock 71,903)
PICTORIAL STATISTICS, INC.

far the biggest rescue operation ever conducted by the Red Cross. In the 1927 Mississippi Valley Flood the number of boats required was less by 1,338.

Rescue of livestock. Throughout the flood zone, coincident with the rescue and shelter of human beings, many thousands of head of livestock were snatched from the encroaching or surrounding waters, placed in boats or on barges, and taken to Red Cross corrals for feeding and safe keeping. Often, forewarned farmers drove their horses, mules, cattle and hogs to such havens before the flood engulfed the pens and pastures. These measures saved thousands of dollars in replacement costs and the animals were not abandoned to the horrible fates of starvation or drowning. Despite all effort, however, 1,968 work animals, 3,354 cattle, and 31,516 hogs were lost. In addition, 243,282 poultry, and 11,425 other kinds of fowl drowned.

Communications

Vital communications for the control of rescue operations, and the direction of other phases of the early part of the emergency relief work, were maintained by the cooperative effort of many agencies. Telephone and telegraph companies rendered conspicuously fine service in keeping lines open, despite the destruction of thousands of poles and miles upon miles of wire, by means of remote hook-ups, and wires laid hurriedly, in some cases over the top of the flood waters.

Linemen climbed slippery poles in the darkness, with murky water below, to untangle the snarled cables. Meanwhile, railroad and state highway department men took great personal risks in a magnificent effort to move traffic over undermined and unsafe rails and paving. Airlines maintained schedules in the face of hazardous conditions of the worst sort.

The regular radio stations kept going, in some cases on emergency power plants—and sent mobile transmitters to the edge of, and out upon, the angry flood itself. Commercial radio was dedicated unstintingly to the human need.

Emergency communications. To supplement the regular systems of communication, which often unavoidably failed through no fault of the personnel in charge, the Coast Guard set up a network of short wave mobile broadcasting stations—contained in trucks and boats. Army, Navy, National Guard and amateur short wave units also participated. As a result, few areas were without connection, by radio, with the outside world for any long period of time. For the Red Cross this service was indispensable in the successful conduct of operations. Regional and area relief offices could always get a message through.

Special Preparedness at Memphis

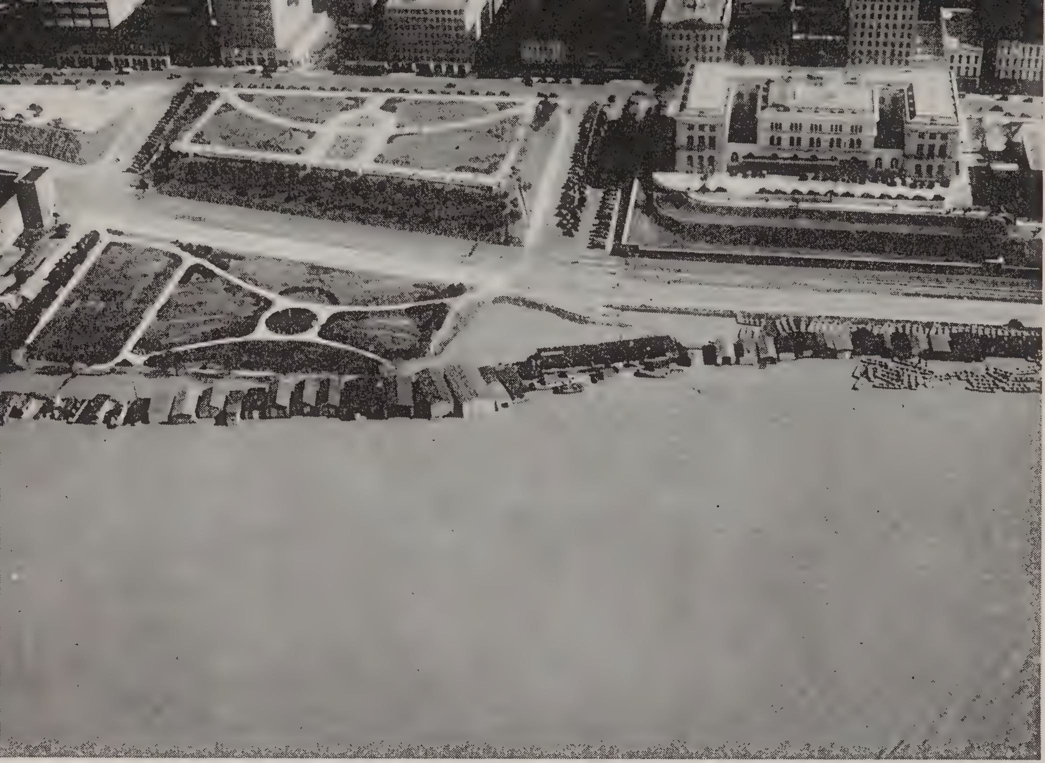
It was evident, as the flood from the Ohio poured into the Mississippi at Cairo, Illinois, that the gigantic, new system of levees designed to protect the rich plantation lands along the Father of Waters would receive a severe test.

From January 22 until the 26th, the Memphis District United States Engineers were actively engaged in rescue work among the islands and in the backwater areas from Cairo to Memphis, on both sides of the Mississippi.

At noon on the 26th, the Engineers notified the Red Cross regional relief office at Memphis that because of the acute situation on the levees—where thousands of laborers and volunteers were frantically sandbagging threatened points—it would be necessary for the Engineers to transfer responsibility for all rescue operations to the Red Cross. The Engineers feared even the most tragic possibility—the necessity of evacuating thousands of families in a strip 50 miles wide on both sides of the mighty stream, from Illinois to Louisiana. All engineering equipment was needed for strengthening the levees, although boats then in rescue service would not be withdrawn until the Red Cross could replace them.

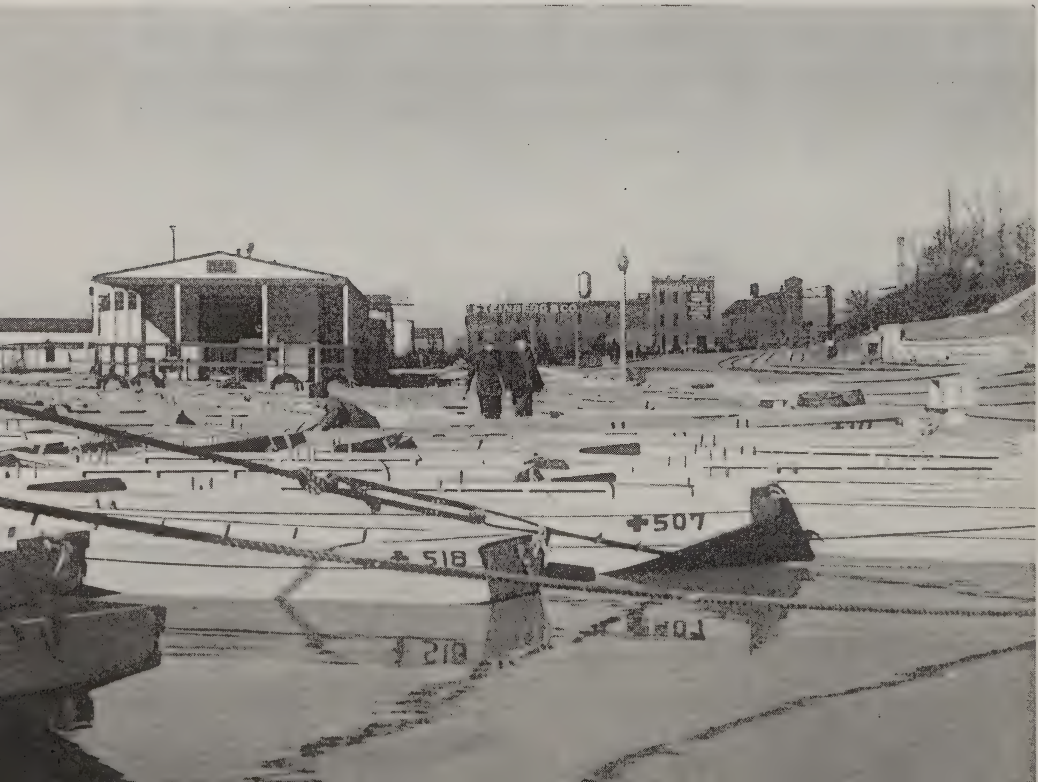
Because of the rapid rise of the river, two objectives appeared for the Red Cross: (1) The continuance of rescue service as previously afforded by the Engineers; and (2) the concentration of floating plant and rescue equipment at strategic points to prevent the loss of human life and of livestock should a levee fail. Responsibility for the realization of these objectives was placed in the hands of two directors of rescue work—one for the main river and another for the tributaries.

A dispatching office was at once established in Memphis. Personnel, office equipment, maps and necessary data were accumulated as rapidly as possible.



The great Red Cross rescue fleet at Memphis—as seen from the air.

Close-up of the same fleet of "John boats."



Each field rescue unit was organized in the following manner: a towboat, dredge, or permanent office, located at a strategic point, was designated as a base from which all work was directed, with facilities for communicating with the main office day and night, either by radio or telephone. Small boats, skiffs, "John" boats, and other necessary equipment were assigned to the official in charge of each unit, and orders were given directly from these field offices. All rescue parties acted as separate units, covering the entire vicinity in which they were located. In this manner, cooperation with local communities was maintained, and equipment in the vicinity could be used to best advantage. This eliminated furnishing all supplies from Memphis, which would have delayed operations considerably.

The dispatcher's office was equipped with a river map showing the flood areas from Cairo, Illinois, to the mouth of the White River in Arkansas. On this map the following information was shown:

1. Location of boats with communication facilities.
2. Location of boats with no communication.
3. Location of various types of barges, small boats, dredge pontoons and miscellaneous plant.
4. Distress calls on which action was pending.
5. Areas completely evacuated of inhabitants.
6. Areas completely evacuated of livestock.
7. Areas being evacuated at present time.
8. Communication facilities for contacting units in field that did not have direct radio communication.
9. Transportation facilities available to strategic points open to traffic.

The dispatcher's office acted as a coordinating unit over all field rescue units. Reports and requests for equipment were submitted from each unit and at the same time information and orders were given for operations. Arrangements were made to acquire as rapidly as possible all boats and equipment that would be necessary in flood rescue activities.

At the time rescue activities were transferred to the Red Cross office from the Engineers, the following field parties were in operation:

1. Tiptonville, Tennessee, rescue party with instructions to use Tiptonville, Tennessee, as a base of operations and to work in that vicinity.

2. Dredge "Potter" rescue party with instructions to work up the river, clearing all refugees from Golddust, Tennessee, to Caruthersville, Missouri.

3. Caruthersville, Missouri, rescue party with instructions to use Caruthersville, Missouri, as a base and to work in that vicinity.

4. Steamer "Jupiter" rescue party with instructions to use all available small craft and to work up river from Memphis, Tennessee, to Golddust, Tennessee.

5. Cairo, Illinois, rescue party with instructions to take charge of all rescue activities in the vicinity of Cairo. Because of unsatisfactory communication with this point, the party obtained necessary rescue equipment from that being brought down the Ohio River.

6. The Steamers "Minnesota" and "Nolty", assisted by numerous small craft, were evacuating refugees below Memphis in the vicinity of Bruins, Arkansas, and Peters Island. The latter unit worked under the direct supervision of the dispatching officer in Memphis.

As rapidly as boats and equipment were made available, they were assigned to these rescue parties; or new parties were organized.

Requests for assistance in the evacuation of refugees and livestock were shown on the location map in the dispatcher's office and as rapidly as these areas were reported cleared of refugees and livestock, this was also shown. All floating plant and rescue equipment was shown on the map to facilitate operation orders. As rapidly as refugees and livestock were brought from flooded areas, they were taken care of by units of the Red Cross organization.

Information was obtained from the Engineers Office regarding trategic places at which danger was most likely to occur from levee failure, and concentrations of plant and equipment were made at the following points: Hickman, Kentucky; Foot of Island 8; Bessie Landing, Tennessee; New Madrid, Missouri; Tiptonville, Tennessee; Reelfoot Landing, Tennessee; Caruthersville, Missouri.

The rescue organization was constructed on a plan which would enable the entire organization to be moved down the main river

FLIGHT

By wagon from the plantations of the Mississippi.

Acme Photo

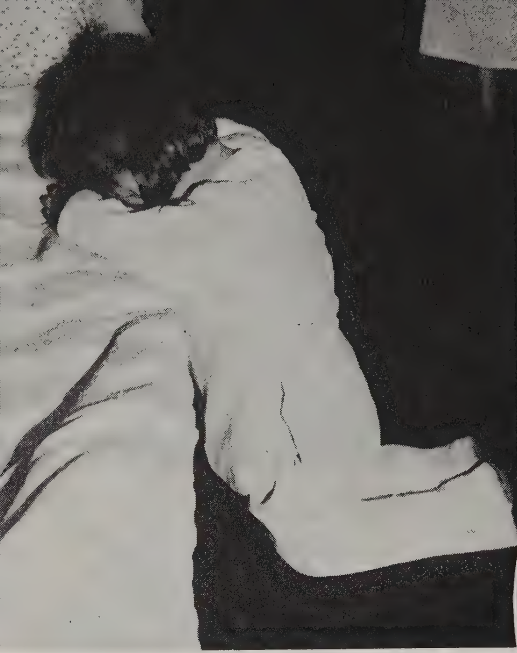
By train from cities.

By box car from the farm lands of the Ohio.

By boat from the Missouri Spillway.

By truck from landings to camps.

EMERGENCY RELIEF



"Now I lay me down to sleep."

Nourishing food.

Every family registered.

Tags for identification.

with the crest of the flood, should this be found necessary. In the fleet (though not all employed at the same time) were 19 steamboats, six dredges, 59 Coast Guard Cutters, 279 power boats, 14 airplanes and one dirigible. At the peak of operations, 1370 men were required to man the vessels. In addition, the Red Cross built 374 "John" boats and equipped them with outboard motors.

On February 9, plans were started for the return of boats and equipment. Plant belonging to other units was returned as rapidly as possible after danger from floods was passed.

Evacuation of Families

Coincident with the work of rescue was the immense task of removing thousands upon thousands of families to safe, dry ground. In this huge program of evacuation—which in several cases involved the entire populations of cities—hundreds of agencies and groups cooperated with the Red Cross.

Railroads and bus lines provided free transportation. Special trains of coaches and box cars were pressed into service. The Army, National Guard, Civilian Conservation Corps and other Federal agencies rushed trucks to the scene, as did state highway departments. Veterans' organizations mobilized transport units which did excellent work. Seemingly countless private individuals volunteered with their automobiles, trucks and wagons. The rescue fleets in the rivers carried a heavy traffic from point to point.

Advance notice of refugee movements. In the early stages of the relief operation, prior to the establishment of the National areas and regions, Chapters in flooded counties, if they could not house refugees properly, at once communicated with adjoining Chapters, asking if the latter could arrange to care temporarily for a stated number of families. Invariably the Chapter called upon responded quickly in the affirmative and hurried to prepare for the arrival of the flood victims.

Families in the areas not affected, through opening their homes to the refugees, greatly aided the housing situation by reducing the number of families to be cared for in large buildings and under canvas.

When the National Organization assumed responsibility, the same system of clearance was followed by the areas through the regional offices. Only in a few instances did refugees move in numbers from one county to another without adequate notice to the host community. These cases were mostly caused by the excitement of the emergency. Public and private agencies performing excellent service sometimes failed to clear properly with the Red Cross.

Families and belongings kept together. Every effort was made throughout the evacuation process to maintain the family unit intact in transit. Refugees arriving at landing places and concentration centers were tagged with numbers registered in a special file. When groups of families were subsequently moved to farther destinations, lists made up from the registry were sent ahead to the host Chapter or relief area, and were carried also by workers accompanying the refugees en route.

Baggage and personal belongings were usually carried by the refugees themselves, as in most cases pitifully little could be saved from the flood waters. However, families did here and there manage to rescue articles of furniture, mattresses, china and glassware, and trunkloads of goods of all descriptions.

Storage facilities were provided by the Red Cross, and receipts issued to the owners. Frequently also, families traveling to refugee centers and tent cities by truck or wagon were assisted in carting possessions along. This was particularly true in the rural districts of the Ohio Valley and in the plantation country adjoining the Mississippi.

Portsmouth. Some of the evacuations of large, populous areas involved unusual effort, even for this disaster, and should be recorded specifically. These cases illustrate, moreover, how refugee problems, generally, were solved. One such case was the emergency in Portsmouth, Ohio.

Anxious city officials throughout one week had watched the Ohio River creep inch by inch toward the top of the city's $625,000 flood wall. The heavy rains of January 21 brought home the fact that the city was doomed. The wall was built to withhold a 62 foot river stage, and by midday of that date, the water was within a few feet of the top.

That afternoon, in an atmosphere tense with excitement, it was decided to open the sewer valves at the city's pumping station in order to let the water come into the town gradually. To residents who complained that it would be better to lose the wall, it was pointed out that the destruction from the bursting dike—and engineers were practically positive that it could not withstand the crest that was coming down the river—would cause more damage than the gradual seepage of water into town through the street drainage sewers.

Warnings to residents were issued through the press, over the radio, and by patrolling police cars equipped with loud speakers. Boy Scouts and the American Legion made a house-to-house canvass of the lower part of the city advising residents to move. Every available truck was put into operation transporting the furniture and clothing of many families to safe ground.

Throughout the night long lines of refugees trekked from the lower city to higher locations, where they were housed with friends or in school buildings which had been thrown open for those who had nowhere else to go. Promptly at 3:15 a.m. the blast of whistles and sirens throughout the city warned that the flood was coming in.

Paducah. The almost complete evacuation of this city likewise illustrates methods employed on a different scale elsewhere in the flood zone.

On February 3, out of a total of 8.9 square miles of city area, 7.9 were inundated. The waters did not entirely recede until the 22nd.

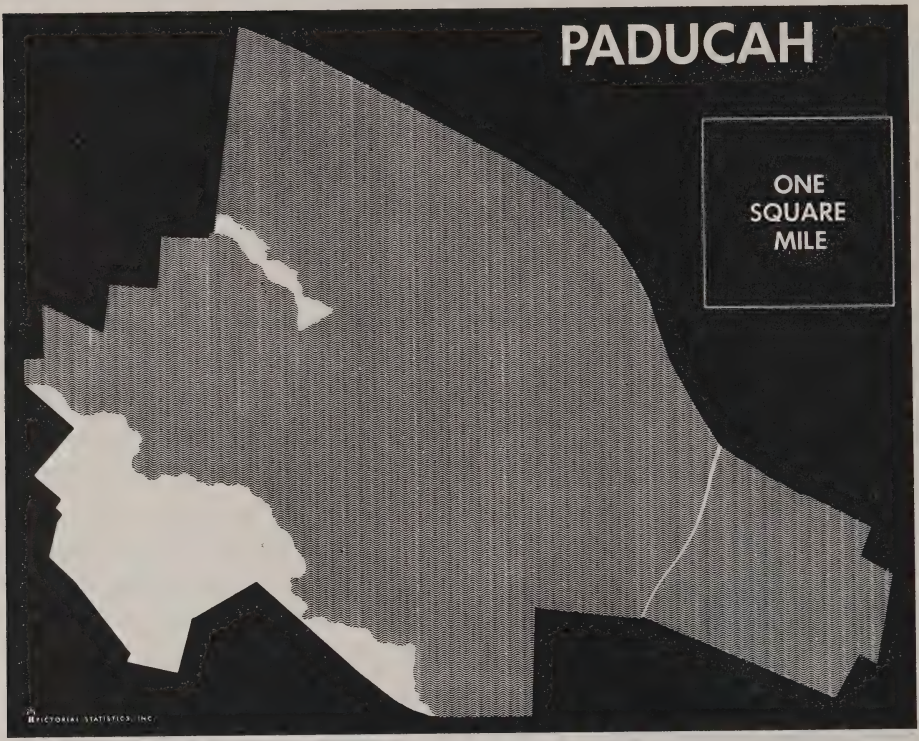
It was necessary first to evacuate people from their homes to schools and churches on higher ground within the city limits. From these central points they were later evacuated out of Paducah and McCracken County to approximately 80 cities throughout Kentucky and Tennessee.

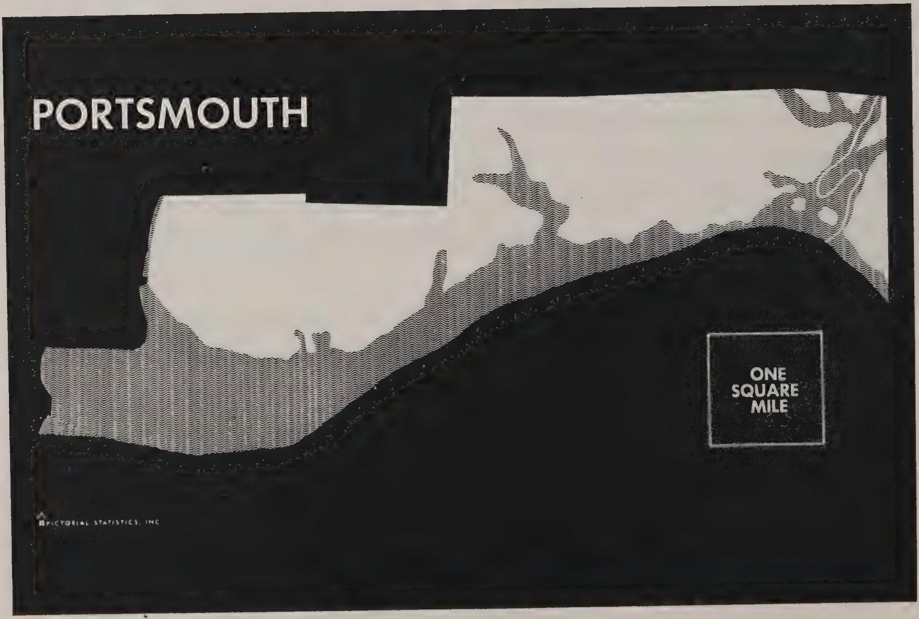
Due to the extremely cold weather, it was necessary to use tractors to break the ice, in order that trucks and boats might be able to proceed.

A downtown headquarters was set up from which to dispatch numerous Coast Guard boats and volunteer craft that reported for duty.

WHAT HAPPENED TO

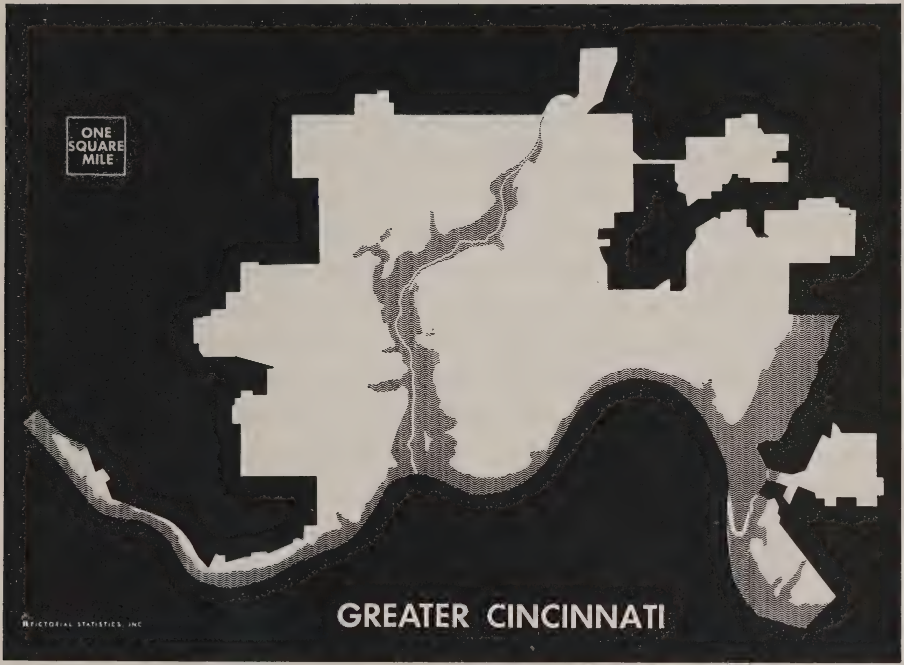
Shaded areas indicate inundation

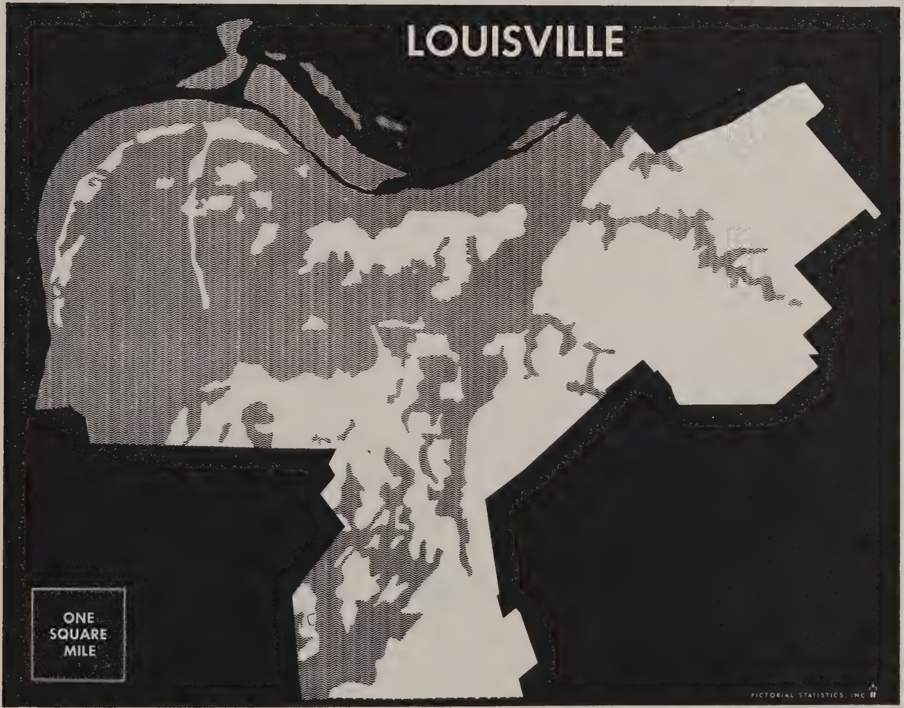

PADUCAH
ONE SQUARE MILE
PICTORIAL STATISTICS, INC.


PORTSMOUTH
ONE SQUARE MILE
PICTORIAL STATISTICS, INC

POPULOUS CITIES

Shaded areas indicate inundation


ONE SQUARE MILE
GREATER CINCINNATI
PICTORIAL STATISTICS, INC


LOUISVILLE
ONE SQUARE MILE
PICTORIAL STATISTICS, INC

This headquarters was maintained until February 3, when it was estimated that out of a population of approximately 35,000 persons in the city only 1,800 remained.

In order to carry out the evacuation, it was necessary to have a committee in the downtown section as well as a committee on the higher section in West End Paducah to receive refugees and arrange transportation.

As the first National Red Cross personnel arrived, they were detailed to the water line in Avondale, and also in Mayfield, the largest close-by city, to receive refugees, and to dispatch them to further points. All agencies met with the area director at downtown headquarters. These included the City Manager, the Mayor, the Chief of Police, the Sheriff, the Coast Guard, the representative of the Governor, the representative of the State Highway Department, the Commanding Officer of the National Guard, the Commanding Officer of the United States troops, the Director of WPA, the Camp Commander of the CCC, the Commander of the local American Legion Post, and the Director of NYA activities. To all of these Red Cross policies were outlined, and complete evacuation plans were agreed upon.

Arrangements were made to have the United States Engineers handle all servicing of boats and motors. The regular Army troops and the National Guard were used to augment the local Sheriff's forces, as well as city police. The Engineers were given charge of routing all boats. The Commander of the CCC was placed in charge at the point of debarkation. The State Highway Department and the State Police, together with the CCC, were detailed to furnish trucks, tractors, and ambulances for transporting refugees after they had been landed.

In order to facilitate the unloading of refugees, a 200 foot pier was constructed in the west end of the city to enable boats to land and trucks to transport refugees with the least amount of exposure. It was estimated that within eight days 30,000 persons in all types of boats were landed on high ground without one drowning. A check-out system was inaugurated in Arcadia School, on high ground, where an attempt was made to ascertain the destination of refugees.

This record showed 22,300 as having been checked out through this center. In addition to this number, approximately 7,000 moved into homes with friends and relatives on high ground in the west end of the city. An additional 3,000 were evacuated through the south end of the city in the general direction of Benton.

On February 3, it was estimated that the evacuation was complete as far as was possible, since many families living in apartments above the water line elected to remain in their homes.

Since both hospitals in the city of Paducah were inundated, it was necessary to set up a temporary hospital in the George Rogers Clark School, in the west end of Paducah. This at first was manned entirely by volunteers, with staffs from both local hospitals. It was later taken over by the Red Cross and staffed with Red Cross nurses, augmented by local nurses.

Due to the fact that all stores were inundated, and the only source of supply of food, clothing, and other commodities was the Red Cross, it was necessary to feed and to supply fuel, clothing and medical attention for practically the entire population. This was true for those being evacuated, and for those who remained on high ground for a period of at least three weeks.

Supplies came from the Regional Office in Memphis, and considerable quantities were purchased in towns nearby. It was necessary to construct a warehouse of sufficient size to store food and clothing valued at approximately $25,000.

Missouri Spillway. Just as the evacuation processes in Portsmouth and Paducah, which have been detailed, were characteristic for urban areas, so the methods employed in the Missouri Spillway were common in the open country.

With the Cairo, Illinois, flood stage climbing rapidly to a predicted crest near the top of the town's sea wall, United States Engineers issued a warning on January 21 to evacuate the entire Spillway, across the Mississippi to the Southeast. The Missouri State Highway Department aided Red Cross Chapters in spreading the alarm; radio broadcasts were made, and Army airplanes flew low over isolated farms, dropping warning messages to leave at once.

Then began the hurried evacuation of the rest of the Spillway's inhabitants. Nearly all the families were sharecroppers, tenant farmers and squatters. Only a few owned the land on which they lived. Packing what few belongings they could, families made their way over ice and snow to the setback levee, driving their cattle before them.

Red Cross workers with trucks, helping families to move out, met those who already had reached the setback levee and transported them to the Red Cross refugee centers in Charleston and East Prairie, Missouri, and to the courthouse in New Madrid, which also had been turned over to the Red Cross.

In Sikeston, the Scott County Chapter quickly made available facilities for housing, feeding and medical attention. Chapter workers opened 14 refugee centers—11 in churches, two in school buildings, and one in a fraternal hall. Kitchens were equipped in vacant buildings, cooks were hired and volunteer forces organized to feed refugees. Food was procured from donated supplies and quantities were bought locally. Blankets and bedding were supplied by the Army, and the WPA gave mattresses and cots.

Meanwhile, refugees pouring into Charleston, Wyatt and East Prairie filled public buildings. Charleston, a town with a normal population of 3,300 was caring for 6,000 refugees and levee workers. When housing facilities were exhausted, tent cities were erected on fields adjacent to the schools.

The Army supplied tents which were put up almost overnight with the help of the WPA.

Red Cross emergency hospitals established at the peak of the disaster cared for 970 refugee patients in Mississippi County.

On January 25, as these refugee camps were filling, the flood stage at Cairo had reached 58.4 feet, less than two feet from the top of the town's sea wall. The crest of the Ohio was still to come. The "fuseplug" designed to be topped at 57 feet to relieve the pressure, was still holding back rising waters. The Army Engineers decided to dynamite it. The blasts, throwing tons of levee mud high into the air, shook windows and broke several chimneys in Charleston, 10 miles away. As the Mississippi rushed through the break, thousands of WPA workers and crews of the Engineers continued sandbagging and freeboarding the setback levee, now the last bulwark protecting Southeast Missouri.

There were still some families in the Spillway district who had not heeded early warnings, and in some cases men had returned to put belongings on scaffolds. Engineers sent boats and rescue parties. and Red Cross volunteer crews with paid boatmen went to the aid of stranded victims.

Planes from the 110th Observation Squadron of the Missouri National Guard made a systematic patrol over the whole district. The planes were in communication with the ground by radio. The observers used county maps to designate the location of marooned refugees and thus were able to direct boat crews.

Memphis. This city, as the trading center for the adjacent section of Eastern Arkansas, was the objective of refugees threatened by backwater on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi and frightened by reports that the main levees on the big river might give way.

Many more families fled to Memphis than were at any time in danger. It would have been more practicable, from a relief standpoint, to have directed the "refugee flood" toward Crowley's Ridge, a natural protection a few miles to the west in Arkansas.

As it was, the refugee stream actually passed over the flood. In one week 60,000 persons cleared through Red Cross receiving stations in Memphis.

The families were poorly clothed, hungry and chilled from exposure; many were not well when they left home. There were the little crying children, the aged, the chronically ill, and mothers about to be confined, all requiring nursing care. In addition, it seemed that all were coughing or running a temperature.

Fourteen concentration camps were hurriedly organized in schoolhouses, the fairgrounds barracks, and every other available place. Nurses were stationed night and day at the barracks carefully to watch the health of the refugees. As soon as one became ill, he was sent to a first aid station for examination by a doctor and transfer to a hospital.

Within a short time the nursing office began to receive calls to send nurses to the railroad station to accompany train loads of refugees, 1,800 at a time, on their way with free transportation to some distant point. Two female nurses and one male nurse were placed on duty in the station, in charge of packets of emergency medical supplies which were used on the trains. (Memphians say that not since the World War had the railroad station been so congested.)

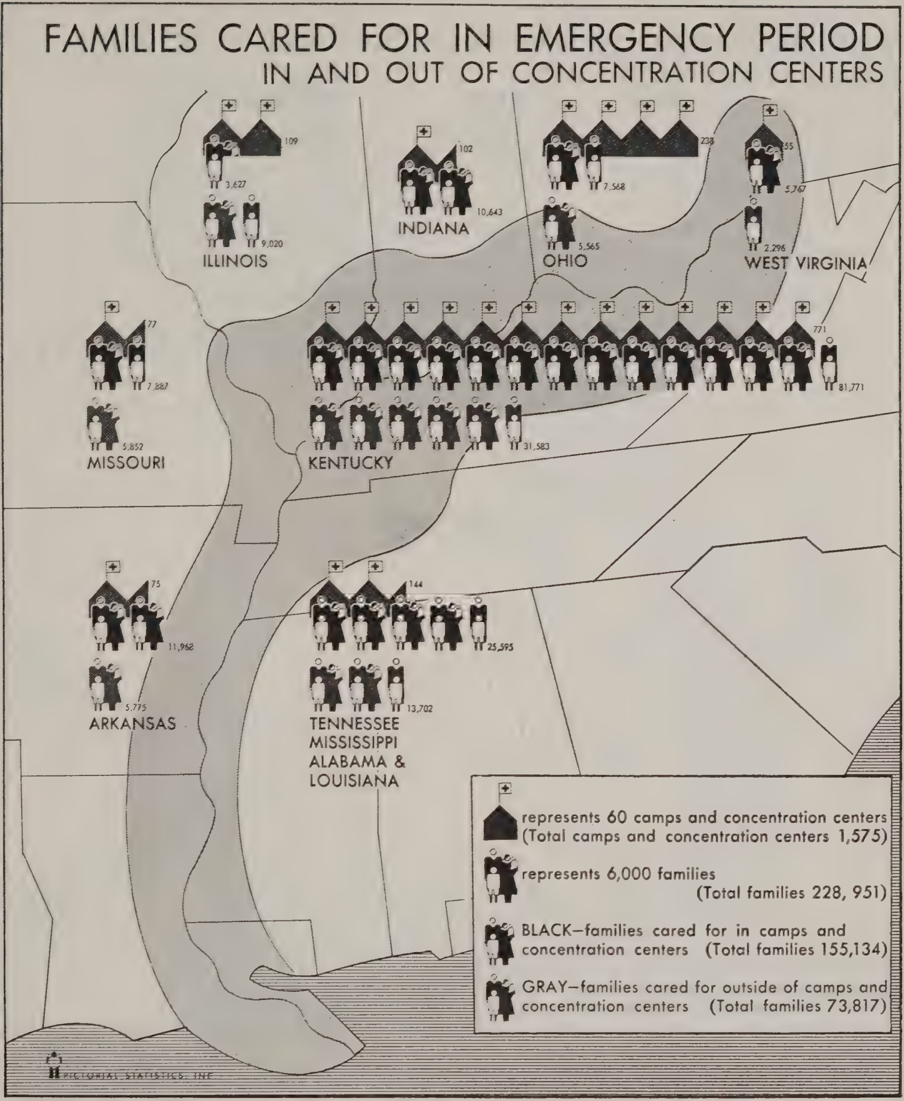
Nurses were assigned wherever concentration centers of any size were established. Regular hospitals were used whenever possible, especially for surgical and maternity cases. However, the incidence of illness was high, and some of the concentration centers were not near regular hospitals; therefore, it was necessary to establish numerous emergency hospitals throughout the area outside of Memphis. Altogether 8,000 people were hospitalized. Of this number approximately 800 had pneumonia.

The United States Army, assisted by the Adjutants General of the states of Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, handled refugee transportation, working out with the railroads the provision of a sufficient number of cars to permit the immediate movement of refugees as they cleared through Memphis and other central points. The Army also made available its cots, blankets, rolling kitchens, tents and stoves.

Red Cross Chapters in other parts of Tennessee, and as distant as Alabama, responded affirmatively to telegrams asking if they could care for stated numbers of the homeless.

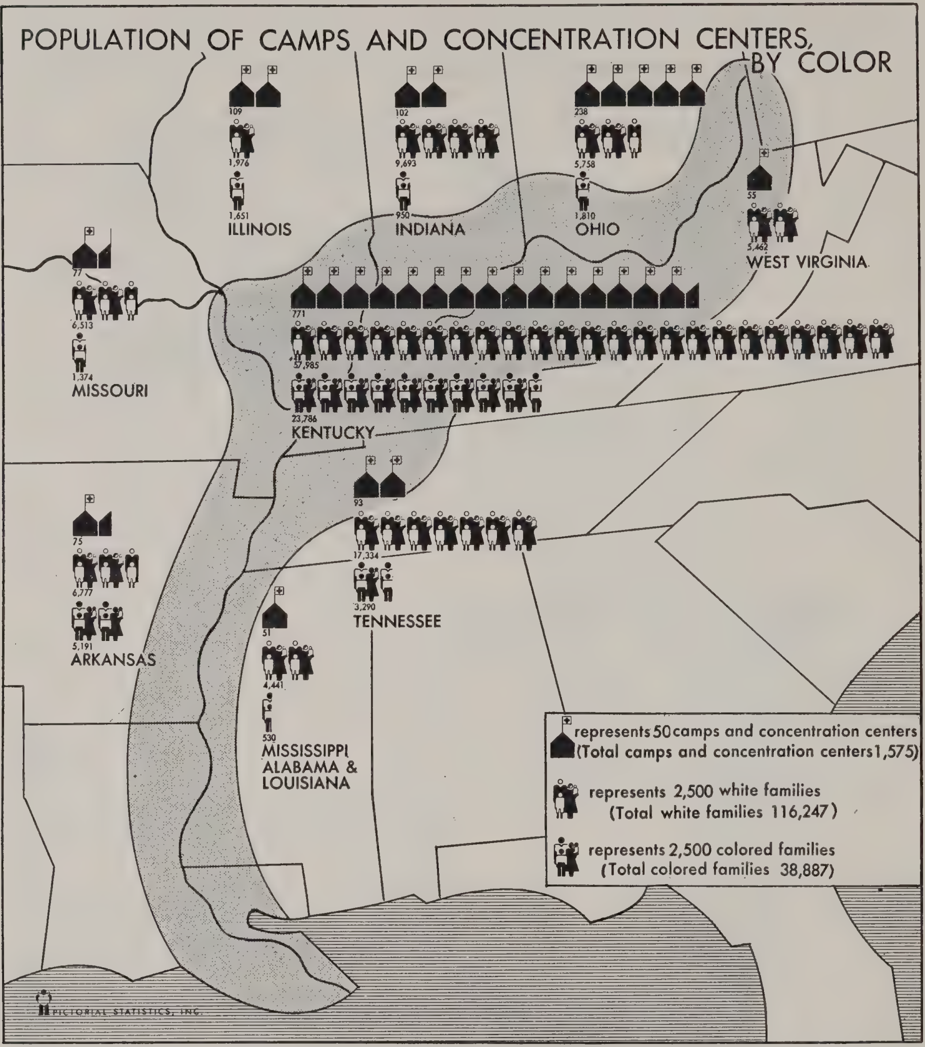
Refugee Care

The housing of the stricken families has already been touched upon in the discussion of evacuation processes. To provide temporary shelter for these 155,134 families, 1,575 concentration centers and camps (also called refugee centers and tent cities) were established with remarkable speed. In addition, 73,817 more families were placed with relatives and friends, the Red Cross assisting with food, clothing and bedding. It is of interest to compare the size of the 1937 refugee problem with similar needs in the Mississippi Valley Flood of 1927. In that disaster, there were only 154 camps, housing 72,345 families.


FAMILIES CARED FOR IN EMERGENCY PERIOD
IN AND OUT OF CONCENTRATION CENTERS
109
3,627
9,020
ILLINOIS
102
10,643
INDIANA
238
7,568
5,565
OHIO
55
5,767
2,296
WEST VIRGINIA
77
7,887
5,852
MISSOURI
771
81,771
31,583
KENTUCKY
75
11,962
5,775
ARKANSAS
144
25,595
13,702
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA &
LOUISIANA
represents 60 camps and concentration centers (Total camps and concentration centers 1,575)
represents 6,000 families (Total families 228, 951)
BLACK—families cared for in camps and concentration centers (Total families 155,134)
GRAY—families cared for outside of camps and concentration centers (Total families 73,817)
PICTORIAL STATISTICS, INC.

Concentration Centers. All types of large buildings—court houses, schools, warehouses, auditoriums, exhibit halls at fair grounds, park structures, churches and CCC camps—were obtained as refugee centers.

Canteens and commissaries, with the aid principally of Army and National Guard cooking equipment, and the help of thousands of volunteers, were quickly put into operation.


POPULATION OF CAMPS AND CONCENTRATION CENTERS, BY COLOR
109
1,976
1,651
ILLINOIS
102
9,693
950
INDIANA
238
5,758
1,810
OHIO
55
5,462
WEST VIRGINIA
77
6,513
1,374
MISSOURI
771
57,985
23,786
KENTUCKY
93
17,334
3,290
TENNESSEE
75
6,777
5,191
ARKANSAS
51
4,441
530
MISSISSIPPI ALABAMA & LOUISIANA
represents 50 camps and concentration centers (Total camps and concentration centers 1,575)
represents 2,500 white families (Total white families 116,247)
represents 2,500 colored families (Total colored families 38,887)
PICTORIAL STATISTICS, INC.

Supplies of food, clothing and bedding, as detailed later in the discussion of supply service, were rushed to the centers in adequate quantities.

Wherever there was the slightest danger of communicable disease, the medical advisers and Nursing Service cooperated with public health authorities in administering the necessary innoculations. Persons seriously ill were placed immediately in local hospitals, if possible, and, when such facilities were exhausted or lacking, in Red

Cross emergency hospitals. A separate chapter of this report is devoted to the medial and nursing phases of the emergency period.

As previously mentioned, every family and each of its members was registered upon arrival at concentration centers to avoid confusion and aid in keeping families together. The records thus made were employed by the Red Cross in all subsequent service, on through the rehabilitation period, if the latter type of help was also found to be needed.

Livestock was cared for in special corrals. A total of 71,903 animals were sheltered and fed by the Red Cross. Family pets, notably dogs, were looked after similarly. In Salem, Indiana, a committee of volunteers devoted its entire attention to the care of the refugee dogs of the vicinity.

Law and order in the centers and camps were maintained by the regular authorities, aided in some instances by the National Guard. Only once—in Louisville—was the regular Army requested by civil authorities to do patrol duty, and that for a very brief period.

The management of refugee centers and tent cities for the Red Cross was a function of the area relief directors who appointed center and camp managers. In some cases National Guard or Army officers served in that capacity. In other instances, persons with previous camp experience were secured.

Refugee centers in the disaster zone. Methods employed in the establishment of concentration centers in Cincinnati well illustrate the measures taken everywhere else in or near the flooded territory.

As the river rose higher and higher, forcing additional thousands out of their homes, the Chapter Disaster Preparedness Committee under the direction of the Chapter Chairman, constantly expanded to meet the emergency needs. Leading industrialists and business men in town promptly rushed the personnel of their organizations into the disaster relief set-up, and loaned men to obtain and transport food supplies from warehouses to canteens in refugee centers.

The Chapter organized a Canteen and Shelter Unit, a Transportation and Communication Division and a Boat Committee responsible for securing river equipment and directing rescue work in Hamilton County.

The Shelter Division established 63 canteens and 59 shelters throughout the city. At the peak of the emergency many thousands of persons were fed faily. Much of the food was prepared in central kitchens and transported in five-gallon cans to the shelters. In other places, where cooking facilities were available, food was prepared in the canteens.

As the water receded and the people were able to get back into their homes or into the homes of friends, a Family Basket Division was established, and uncooked food for 20,000 persons was distributed from this center daily for approximately two and a half weeks after the flood.

Refugee centers outside the disaster zone. Typical of the care afforded by both the National area relief offices and Chapters to refugees evacuated to distant points, was the camp operated by the Birmingham, Alabama, Chapter. On January 28, the Chapter was asked if it could take 5,000 to 10,000 refugees. The Disaster Preparedness Committee was called to the Chapter office. The Chairman of the Housing Committee reported, within 15 minutes after being phoned, that a coal company camp on the edge of town would be available.

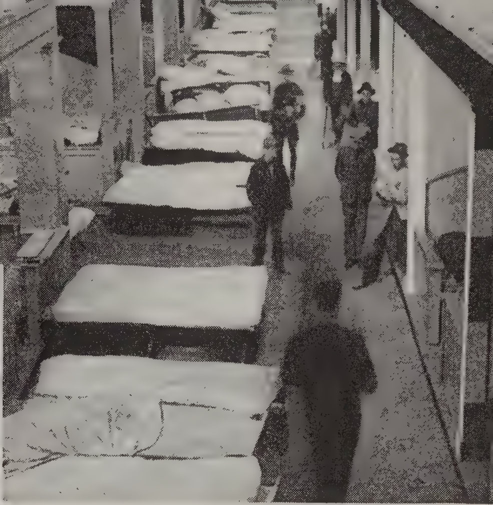
The Chairman of the Housing Committee then called the Governor to obtain permission to ask the National Guard to assist with this project. The United States Army was asked for blankets, bedding and such supplies. Within an hour these were being shipped. The National Guard mobilized 10 officers and 100 enlisted men to police the camp, attend to feeding of the refugees, provide fire protection and control sanitary conditions.

The Purchasing Committee cleared with the Food Committee to determine whether food was available in the community for mass feeding. The Canteen Committee was busy getting food ready for serving as soon as the refugees arrived.

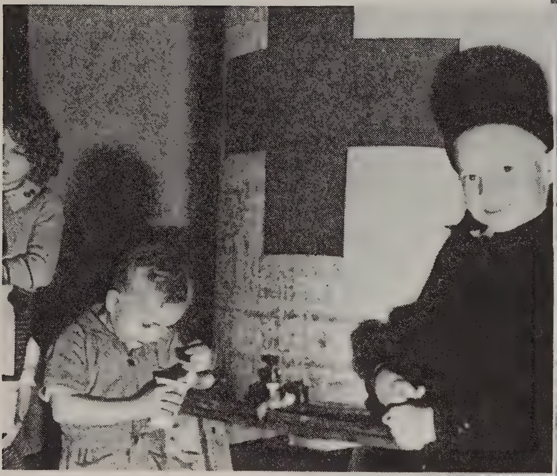
The Medical Committee arranged for an emergency hospital to be set up in one of the school buildings at the camp. Two doctors were to stay at the hospital, and 15 Red Cross nurses were employed. All necessary supplies were ordered.

Everybody worked under direction—the entire Chapter board, committee members, volunteers.

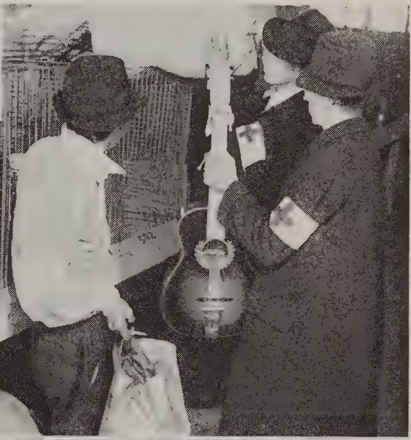
REFUGEE CENTERS



Clean beds, under a dry roof.



Safe drinking water.



Protection of personal belongings.

Thousands of stomachs to fill.

TENT CITIES

Temporary homes.

RASH
ASHES
ARBAG

Cleanliness and sanitation.

Family life goes on—under canvas.

Tested water.

Plumbers repaired pipe lines and heating units at the camp. Electricians rushed power lines. The next day a stream of olive drab Army trucks brought cots, bed sacks and blankets. More trucks came with eggs, milk and other foods. Directional signs were painted and telephone and telegraph connections with the camp were established.

That night the first trainload of refugees came. Boy Scouts and National Guards met them—to guide those weary, hungry and sick people to the camp where fires were burning and food and beds ready. Those too ill to be billeted, were picked up by ambulances and taken to the emergency hospital.

Red Cross nurses made family to family inspections to see that all who needed attention were properly cared for.

Tent cities. As quickly as possible, with the aid of Army and National Guard equipment and personnel, crowded conditions in refugee centers were alleviated by the establishment of tent cities. These in many ways remarkable towns under canvas were soon an inspiring sight along the main rivers and tributaries, from West Virginia to Louisiana. Under the Red Cross flag, family life—communal life—went on, despite the strains and worries of the disaster.

Well-ordered, clean, placed upon high ground with good drainage, the tent cities symbolized the triumph of man over the elements. Children played in the sun; adults cooperated with Red Cross workers in maintaining an atmosphere of mutual helpfulness and cheerful spirit.

Tents of pyramidal type, 16′x16′, were set the correct distance apart and connected usually by board walks. Almost every tent had a wooden floor, many had wooden sidings. Running water—tested by state health officials—was provided in each colony. Light wires were strung. Army stoves provided heat for comfort and food preparation. Sanitary facilities of United States Public Health Service approved types were properly located, in sufficient number.

There were hospitals with expert medical and nursing care; nurseries for the youngest children; large kitchen and mess hall tents; warehouses for supplies and offices for the conduct of camp business.

Volunteer fire brigades and clean-up crews were organized. Separate sections of the cities were assigned to whites and Negroes. In some of the camps, particularly in Illinois, experiments in self-government were tried—the inhabitants electing their own "mayor" and "council". Other camps were operated on a military basis with the aid of the National Guard and Army.

The contentment of tent city inhabitants was reflected by the colored man in a Missouri colony who replied to the plantation owner who came for him when the flood went down, "No, suh, boss. De Red Cross has done right by me, and I'se staying with de Red Cross!"

From the standpoint of maximum service and comfort to the refugees, and from the point of view of the Red Cross workers seeking to restore normal living conditions as quickly as possible, the preservation of the family unit in the tent city was of supreme value. Husbands and wives and children were not separated. Workers could visit families as though the flood victims were in their own homes. Under favorable circumstances, the problems of each group could be discussed freely, privately, and sympathetically.

Most refugees left tent cities in better physical condition than when they arrived.

Supply Service

Merchants in the affected areas suffered severe losses. In accordance with long established Red Cross policy, purchases were made, where feasible, from local concerns so as not to disrupt the normal channels of trade. With the rising waters came isolation of communities and greater demands for supplies. In some instances local stocks became exhausted. It therefore became necessary to obtain supplies from adjacent cities or from the source of manufacture.

Thousands of tons of materials had to be moved by the Red Cross with dispatch and precision. And since a large part of these supplies was contributed by Red Cross Chapters far removed from the scene, the task was doubly difficult, for all shipment advices were cleared through National Headquarters at Washington to avoid duplication and insure prompt and proper distribution.

Chapter volunteers repaired and sorted thousands of garments for shivering refugees.

19,000 tons of donated supplies valued at $2,000,000 were rushed to emergency warehouses in the flood regions.

From central warehouses, food by the carload was redistributed to stricken areas.

Not since the World War had the supply office of the Red Cross been called upon to gear its machinery to so formidable a task. The fact that the Red Cross was able to balance demand with supply is largely due to three important factors:

1. The carriers, almost without exception, dead-headed supplies consigned by the Red Cross.
2. Federal units placed trained procurement officers at the disposal of the Red Cross.
3. Sorely needed commodities were donated to the Red Cross, either through its Chapters or direct to National Headquarters, by private individuals, commercial interests and public agencies.

It would be impossible to detail here the variety of relief supplies which the Red Cross procured and moved. They ranged from baby food to coal stoves. Broken down roughly into tonnage, and grouped loosely, purchased supplies were as follows: foodstuffs 12,590 tons, clothing 390 tons, bedding 1,890 tons, medical and sanitary supplies 36 tons, and all other supplies including boats and equipment, 16,700 tons.

Donated supplies included foodstuffs 6,630 tons, clothing 9,440 tons, bedding 2,100 tons, medical and sanitary supplies 17 tons, and other supplies 1,230 tons.

Warehouses. The establishment of supply warehouses was of primary importance in moving these materials smoothly and swiftly, and the Red Cross was fortunate in having previous disaster experience to call upon in choosing key sites. Main warehouses were set up at Huntington, West Virginia; Dayton, Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio; Jeffersonville and Indianapolis, Indiana; Memphis, Knoxville, and Nashville, Tennessee; St. Louis, Missouri; and Forrest City, Arkansas.

It was also necessary to make comprehensive plans to provide relief supplies in bulk to points paralleling the Mississippi River in the event that its valley was evacuated. Although it was not necessary to put these plans into effect, their preparation added greatly to the burden, as they were developed down to minute details.

Private industry cooperates. Business of all kinds was helpful and generous. At Cincinnati and Louisville local refineries gave tons of sugar to the Red Cross. The canning industry contributed and shipped goods by the hundred carlot at the direction of the Red Cross. Nor was this outpouring of supplies limited to American concerns. From the Canadian Red Cross came a carload of canned goods; from the Meat Packers Union of Poland came a consignment of hams.

Railroads. The cooperation and free contributions of service and equipment of the railroads were striking examples of the spontaneous assistance given by the Red Cross. A report of the Association of American Railroads, states conservatively, "Trains were dispatched into the flood area carrying free of charge all supplies shipped by the American Red Cross and consigned to that organization for sufferers in flood zones. These supplies included medicines, milk, food, clothing, blankets, tents, cooking utensils, bedding, batteries, boots and shoes."

Not only were refugees evacuated by the railroads at the direction of the Red Cross, but trainloads of sufferers were taken considerable distances on both sides of the Ohio River where Red Cross Chapters could care for them without crowding. Lounge cars were stripped of their furnishings and fitted as mobile hospitals. Special passenger and freight trains moved lifeboats and Coast Guard personnel where the Red Cross deemed necessary. In order to house refugees temporarily, Pullman cars, day coaches and box cars were placed at the disposal of the Red Cross, while dining cars furnished food to thousands.

Other carriers also cooperated, including commercial airlines and private trucking and shipping groups.

Fuel commission. Because of the time of year, one of the biggest problems was the procurement and distribution of fuel. It was solved through the formation of the Red Cross Emergency Fuel Commission. This step placed the facilities and resources of four of America's most important industries at the disposal of the Red Cross: coal, petroleum, railroads and heating equipment. The Committee functioned through normal channels of production, transportation and delivery; it operated to conserve available supplies and assisted in meeting all emergency requirements. It prevented shipment of unsuitable fuel and arranged for preferential shipment, transportation and delivery covering needs in the flood area. Unquestionably the activities of the Fuel Commission, in assistance to the supply service, did much to nullify the effects of exposure, thereby helping to keep sickness at a minimum.

Clothing. In the 1937 flood, as in many previous disasters, thousands of generous citizens opened up their attics and closets and sent the Red Cross vast quantities of good, usable, clothing which met a great need. On the other hand, some of the wearing apparel was either not suitable for the flood sufferers' needs, or required alterations too expensive to make.

It is well to re-emphasize for the record—in full appreciation of the impulse that causes clothing to come to the Red Cross—the following rules:

No clothing or other donated supplies are to be sent to the disaster affected area without definite shipping instructions from National Headquarters or the Area office concerned.

In case an appeal is authorized by National Headquarters, Chapters should get in touch with all local newspaper and radio stations at once and request that the public be frequently and definitely advised, that any clothing sent to the Red Cross for relief must be cleaned, complete and suitable for the particular disaster for which it is donated and that no supplies may be accepted from homes where there have been infectious or contagious diseases.

When clothing is in condition for packing it should be classified as to kind of garments, sizes and whether of thin or heavy material. At that point, National Headquarters or the Area office concerned should be notified of the quantity and types of clothing available, giving sizes and whether of thin or heavy material, i.e., summer or winter garments, with the approximate number of each, together with an estimate of the number of cases or packages of which the shipment will consist and the gross weight. Garments should be folded smoothly, tied into bundles and marked with quantity, type, size and whether of thin or heavy material indicated on each bundle. Where different types of articles are packed in one container, the contents should be correctly marked on the outside of the box, crate, carton, etc., such as men's shirts, men's suits, women's dresses, boys' suits, small, medium, large with the quantity of each.

Home economists. Working closely with the supply service in food purchasing were home economists and nutritionists living or working in the flood zone.

To coordinate their work, six home economists were retained by National Headquarters of the Red Cross. The services of 16 others were loaned for assistance on feeding operations and to supplement the services of the administrative dietitians. These home economists came from a state health department, dairy councils, state extension services, family welfare agencies, hospitals, colleges, schools, WPA and the Resettlement Administration.

One of the first duties of the administrative dietitian was to establish close cooperation with Red Cross regional and area supply officers. Guides in estimating food in large quantities were made available.

Supply officers provided dietitians with lists of foods already in stock and current market prices. Menus usually on a 10 day basis, were prepared and distributed to the camps and centers.

These were based on warehouse supplies and were planned for use in making future purchases. The food needs of laborers, pregnant mothers, children, women active in cleaning up their homes and doing the family laundry at camps and tent cities had to be considered.

In setting up menus, the aim was to serve the refugees food that would give maximum satisfaction at minimum cost in order to be fair to the interests of the refugees and to the contributors to the Red Cross.

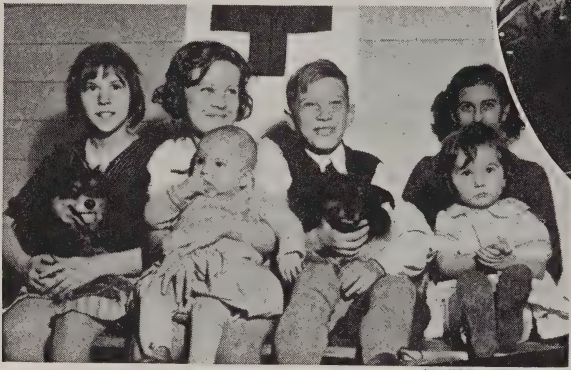
There were inspection trips to be made to secure first-hand information on feeding situations and to observe operations. With the vast territory to be covered, trips were usually confined to centers where the largest numbers of refugees were congregated and where difficulties were encountered in operating food units.

Food budgets prepared by the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, were used as the measuring stick for determining adequacy.

RECREATION

Healthy fun in the sun, on a tent city playground.

The Junior Red Cross story hour in a tent city.



Who's afraid of the big, bad flood? Refugee children made happy by Red Cross entertainment.

Cowboy songs charm away flood fears.

Juniors throughout the nation gathered toys for refugee tots.

Recreational Programs for Adults

On February 10, when it became apparent that large refugee concentration centers and tent cities would continue in operation for a number of weeks, it was decided to provide recreational programs for the flood sufferers.

The refugees were in a state of mental and physical shock. Unless this condition were changed the adjustment to temporary hardship would be even more difficult and the recovery of pre-disaster morale would be greatly delayed. It was seen that programs of both active and passive recreation would do more to help the flood victims re-establish themselves physically and mentally than any other measure that might be undertaken.

Most of the larger Red Cross Chapters in the flood zone had trained recreational leadership available to conduct programs for adults and children. In these instances, a definite plan was submitted to the Chapter by the National Red Cross, and the Chapters followed through with marked success.

On the other hand, some of the largest refugee centers were located in the territories of Chapters not prepared to assume this responsibility. In eight such cases, National Red Cross recreational directors were placed in charge.

Outdoor games—evening entertainment—Federal Theatre. Daytime schedules included baseball, volleyball, horseshoes, and other games. Evening programs were arranged in most places, consisting of community singing, plays, orchestras, religious services, and scores of other types of events furnished by schools, churches and organizations.

An educational program was added to this—studies in first aid, personal hygiene and nature.

The Federal Theatre Project of the WPA organized a mobile unit offering a variety show. Refugee centers in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas were toured. Enthusiastic audiences greeted the players.

Recreational Programs for Children

Recreation and study activities for the youngsters in the tent cities and concentration centers were organized as a Junior Red Cross project. The cost was appropriately met out of contributions of more than $100,000 from Junior members in every state in the Union.

Twelve field directors surveyed camps and refugee centers, securing leaders from among the refugees themselves, volunteers with experience in child training—school teachers in particular. Additional leaders were supplied by the WPA and the National Youth Administration.

Activities for the entire day. Programs were planned to occupy the entire day, along systematic and approved educational lines. Included were group games, reading aloud, handwork, group singing, nature study, health games and health instruction. Supplies were furnished—pencils, crayons, papers, scissors, paste, scrapbooks, notebooks, art paper, cloth and sewing materials. Junior Red Cross members throughout the nation were asked to send toys, games and books. They responded with carloads of the requested items—a great mass demonstration of children's sympathy for the plight of other children.

Highly successful experiment. Recreational programs while sporadically undertaken in past disasters, never before had been put to such a widespread test. The results were gratifying to a degree. In the future, when great calamities occur, and large numbers of adults and children are forced to flee to concentration points, undoubtedly Red Cross directors of recreation will be early on the scene. As it has oft been remarked, "Man does not live by bread alone." This is true also of the flood refugee. Even though he be warm and well fed, and his medical needs have been cared for, still his feelings and worries remain.

In the field of the mind and emotions, clean healthy recreation best puts to rout the low morale disasters generate.

Return of Refugees

As the waters subsided, the migration homeward began from the tent cities and concentration centers. This process was not in all cases as orderly as might have been hoped. The cohesiveness of cooperating groups and agencies had diminished with the passing of the period of danger. Help for the Red Cross was available in abundance when people were being rescued and taken out of the flooded zones. That help was not always as unstintingly given later. The prompt resumption of normal activities and attitudes however, is a consummation devoutly to be wished in every disaster relief situation.

According to Red Cross standard procedure, refugees are returned to their homes when clearance between the relief area in which the families are being cared for, and the relief area in which the abandoned homes are located, has definitely established the fact that the homes are ready for at least make-shift occupancy.

Then the refugees are returned (with advance word to their communities) via rail or highway, whichever is most feasible, traveling with food sufficient to last for a minimum of one week unless it is certain that food needs can be met at the destination. Careful records are kept of such family movements, for transfer to the home locality. Arrangements are made for the return also, of baggage and other personal effects stored in temporary warehouses against receipts issued to the owners.

Red Cross workers, moreover, accompany the groups en route, and other workers meet them at railroad stations or other stated points upon arrival.

While this system was followed successfully in the majority of instances, still, many times, refugees who had been sheltered with relatives or friends just drifted back home, aided by passing motorists, in response to requests from employers who wished to reopen factories, or in submission to the overwhelming impulse to get back as soon as possible.

This feeling was aggravated understandably in sections of western Kentucky and southern Illinois where the water "stood" for very long periods—three to four weeks—making it necessary to operate the tent cities longer than originally anticipated.

Frequently families, journeying thus, arrived home to find the house unfit to live in, local stores incapable of supplying sufficient food, and conditions generally unsuited to so early a return. Red Cross workers on the ground were forced to establish new tent cities or concentration centers in which these families could be housed and fed for several weeks more.

Work of Chapters Outside Flood Territory

No report of the emergency period of this disaster could be considered adequate without reference to the invaluable service of many Chapters far from the reach of the waters.

One report from a large city reflects the extent to which Chapters assisted in the huge relief program:

"Immediately Swung Into Action"

"Immediately upon receipt of a flood fund quota from National Headquarters," says the report, "the Chapter staff swung into action. Regular working hours and routine duties were disregarded, while everyone concentrated on the campaign.

"The mayor was asked to proclaim an urgent appeal for a generous public response. He acted promptly, and followed up his proclamation with a radio talk. Appeal stories were released to 127 metropolitan, suburban, neighborhood and foreign language newspapers.

"Requests for cooperation were made to 18 radio stations and 259 movie theatres. Endorsement of the campaign was secured from the Community Fund. Telephone or personal contacts were made with suburban branches of the Chapter. All responded.

"Endorsement of the campaign was obtained from the Chamber of Commerce, which circularized its entire membership on behalf of the appeal. Similar action was taken by service clubs, veterans' organizations, churches, social and athletic clubs, fraternal groups, hotels, factories, corporations and civil service groups.

"Over 19,000 handbills were printed for distribution by Boy Scouts.

"Specially labeled cans were ordered—25,000 of them; and 6,000 'Flood Relief—Give' posters.

"A force of 3,000 volunteers was recruited from all walks of life. Shoulder to shoulder they worked in securing contributions, collecting clothing, making speeches, doing clerical work, and countless necessary duties.

"Contributions poured in at the rate of $100,000 a day. This was a movement in which the masses participated—unparalleled in Chapter history. The original quota was over-subscribed eight times.

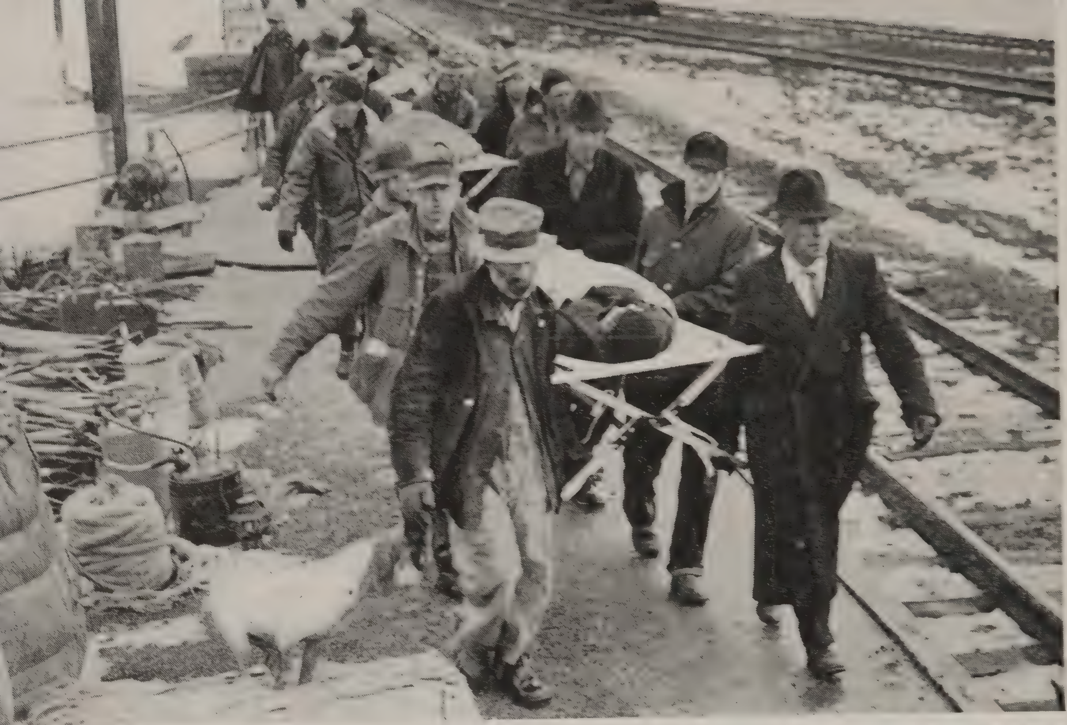
"The Chapter's first task in the collection of supplies for the flood area was to prepare and dispatch a trainload including food, boats, motors and urgent necessities. Gathered over the week-end, after business houses had closed were 12 boats, 82 motors, and 18 carloads of food, cots and bedding.

"Subsequent shipments comprised five carloads of beds and bedding, twelve carloads of clothing and food, and four carloads of items such as medicines, flashlights, outboard motors, roofing, building supplies and toys.

"In a warehouse containing 21,000 square feet, 113 WPA workers in two shifts sorted, tagged, packed and shipped 300,000 articles of clothing, 10,000 items of beds and bedding, 7,500 cans of food, and 8,200 toys, games, books and dolls.

"Personnel secured and sent to the flood zone included five doctors, 53 nurses, 72 family case workers, and numerous volunteers."

Hundreds of other Chapters, depending upon the circumstances, contributed to a greater or less degree to the relief operation. It would have been impossible to conclude the work successfully without the excellent Chapter participation.



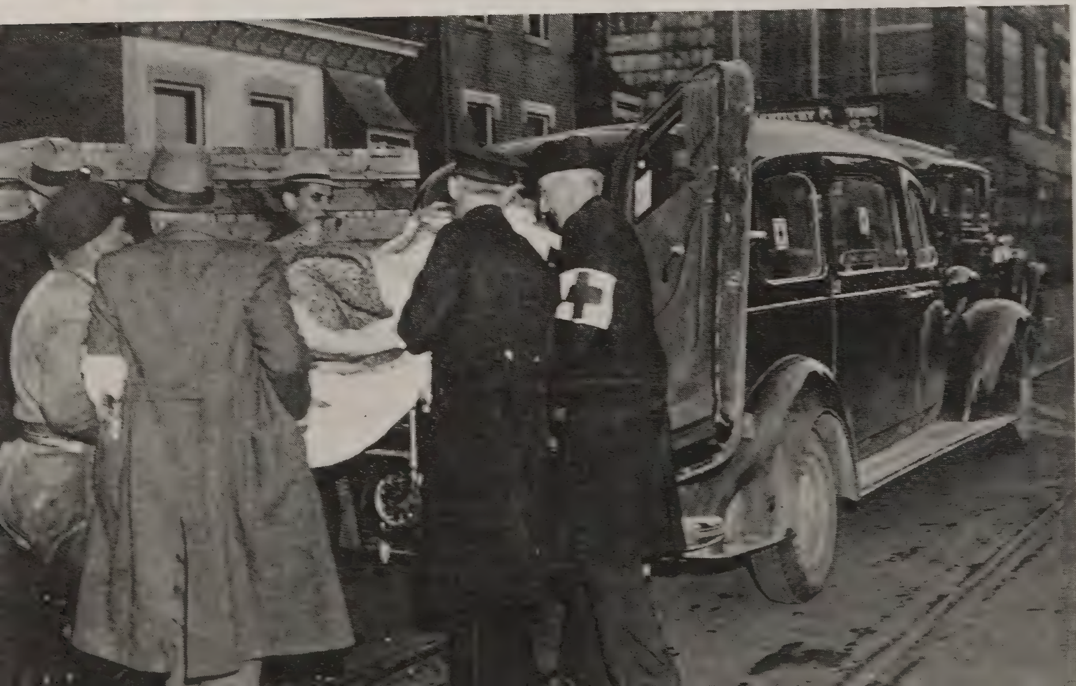
International News Photo

In the country.

BRINGING IN THE SICK

Acme Photo

In the city.



V

Medical and Nursing Service

Medical and Health Service

MAJOR disasters usually create difficult medical problems. The Ohio-Mississippi Valley Flood brought with it the largest and most complicated problem in the history of Red Cross disaster relief. Not only was the Mississippi Flood of 1927 outranked in number of patients, but also in serious types of illness. In 1937, the Red Cross was faced with providing adequate medical care for thousands of patients ill of pneumonia.

Influenza and pneumonia. An epidemic of influenza swept the country during the winter months of '36–'37. The epidemic was in full swing before the flood occurred. Thousands of persons were sick in bed. When such patients were forced to leave for some distant place, the mental and physical shocks were severe.

Many cases of influenza developed into pneumonia, and those who already had pneumonia developed serious complications. All patients required more than ordinary care which could not be provided in refugee centers, but only through well organized hospital service.

There were hundreds of other forms of illness that had existed prior to the flood. Many persons were overcome by exposure, exhaustion, or lack of sleep. Operative procedures for appendicitis and other illness were often necessary. Such cases were transferred to regular hospitals. Many babies were born. The problem was stupendous, made all the more difficult by the cold weather. Altogether, 16,445 individuals had to be hospitalized.

Emergency hospitals. Many hospitals were put completely out of commission, necessitating the establishment of 315 Red Cross emergency hospitals in neighboring communities, and the transportation of patients and equipment.

The emergency hospitals had to be more fully manned and equipped than usual because of the large number of pneumonia cases. In some of them from 25 to 35 percent of the patients had this condition. Special equipment and technical facilities were necessary. Unusually large staffs of physicians and nurses were required to handle the situation adequately.

Pneumonia typing service. Special laboratory facilities were provided for the typing of pneumonia. Sputum and blood specimens from patients at emergency hospitals were taken to available laboratories in regular hospitals and elsewhere. A mobile laboratory unit was provided in the Memphis area which routinely moved from one emergency hospital to another, typing pneumonias and doing such laboratory work as was required. It was set up in an ordinary house trailer loaned for that purpose. The personnel and equipment were furnished by the United States Public Health Service.

This aid was particularly important because it enabled doctors to give the correct pneumonia serum. Serums are now available for five types of pneumonia and, if properly given according to type in the early stages of the disease, will prevent one-half of all deaths. Although there are 32 types known at present, the five types for which serum is available comprise from 70 to 80 percent of all cases.

Work of the doctors. Physicians in every section of the flood area gave yeoman service in this disaster. They helped to organize emergency hospitals, medical emergency stations, and gave the skilled service which they alone can give. The Red Cross assisted in every way possible by providing the equipment, facilities and supplies needed.

Emergency hospitals were all staffed with nurses and younger physicians employed on a full-time basis—the older doctors serving as staff physicians and consultants. The United States Public Health

Service provided a number of physicians as regional medical advisers, invaluable in the administration of the medical and nursing services.

Control of communicable disease. The control of communicable disease is a primary responsibility of state and local boards of health. But the Red Cross is ready to assist when necessary, and usually does. In this disaster, the public agencies provided staffs of physicians and other workers and the major part of the biologicals and other supplies needed to immunize 790,096 persons against typhoid, diphtheria and other diseases. In some instances the Red Cross supplemented the personnel and supplies.

Public health agencies, however, seldom assume responsibility for the treatment of patients ill with a communicable disease. They are ready to do what they can to prevent the spread of infection, but they are not prepared to hospitalize or treat the sick. That is a job for the local doctors, hospitals and the Red Cross. Frequently the Red Cross is called upon to provide hospital facilities, doctors, and nurses, in outbreaks of typhoid, scarlet fever, and other communicable disease.

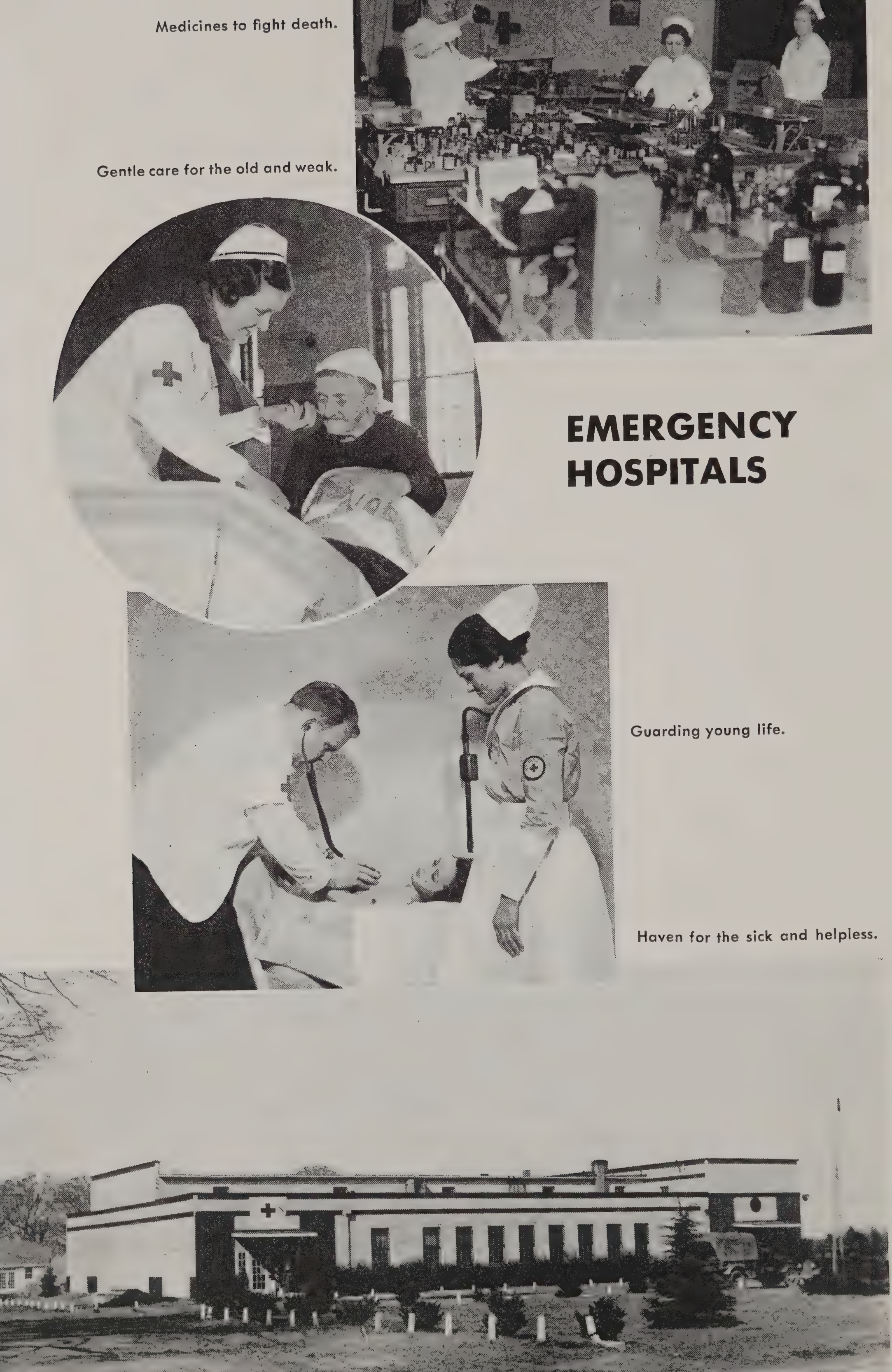
Water was carefully tested everywhere. Warnings were issued that it should be boiled before use. No disease, with one exception, reached epidemic proportions.

Meningitis epidemic. The exception was an outbreak of cerebrospinal meningitis in a tent city near Jonesboro, Arkansas. Shortly before the establishment of this tent city, more than 800 refugees had been crowded into school buildings, churches and the court house. The tents were erected to relieve the congestion in the interests of health and comfort. There had, however, been a prevalence of meningitis in the neighborhood prior to the flood. Carriers of the germ were among the crowd.

On February 5, a case was discovered in a child living in one of the large tents. The patient was taken to the hospital and died within 48 hours. At once, all known contacts were removed to a large tent separate from the rest of the camp.

Two more cases developed on February 8. Because the local hospital was not prepared to care for infectious cases, a wooden

EMERGENCY HOSPITALS



Medicines to fight death.

Gentle care for the old and weak.

Guarding young life.

Haven for the sick and helpless.

emergency isolation hospital was rushed to completion by the Red Cross. More cases appeared every two or three days, to an eventual total of 36, 31 of whom were children.

The operation of the hospital was a splendid example of teamwork between state and local health authorities and the Red Cross. The latter equipped, maintained and managed the hospital, and staffed it with two full time physicians, and nurses. The Arkansas State Board of Health supplied laboratory equipment and service, and personnel to conduct the epidemiological studies. The local health officer enforced isolation and quarantine regulations. The staff physicians and local doctors were jointly responsible for diagnosis and treatment.

To patients, antimeningococcus serum was administered intraspinally and intravenously. For this purpose, the hospital was fully provided. The gross death rate of 30 per cent was below average. All of the adults died; 80 per cent of the children were saved. The sick youngsters ranged from four and a half to 16 years of age.

The rest of the camp population was daily inspected. Throat cultures were repeatedly taken from patients, carriers and contacts (326 in all) to make sure that new cases were caught early. Suspected individuals were immediately isolated. Rigid control was kept of all in quarantine.

The epidemiological studies revealed that all of the cases could be traced, with two exceptions, to the first case reported. Most of the contacts occurred en route to the refugee center.

Every person with a positive culture was treated in the throat with an antiseptic solution followed by an application of serum. Ten per cent argyrol was applied to the nose. Patients were instructed to gargle frequently with Dobell's solution.

There is now reason to believe that, as a result of these measures, the affected section will no longer be menaced by meningitis, as it has been for the past seven years.

Nursing Service

Never before in the history of the American Red Cross have so many nurses been called at one time for disaster duty. Beginning on January 20, with the assignment of two nurses to the oft-flooded little Kentucky county of McLean, the Public Health Nursing Service entered upon a stirring series of dramas each with a different state and a different section of a swollen river as a setting.

From hospitals, private duty and public health agencies, offices and laboratories, 3,624 nurses were recruited—2,483 paid, 1,141 volunteer. The recruiting was speedily, efficiently conducted by the National Director of Nursing Service, through the Local Red Cross Committees on Nursing Service.

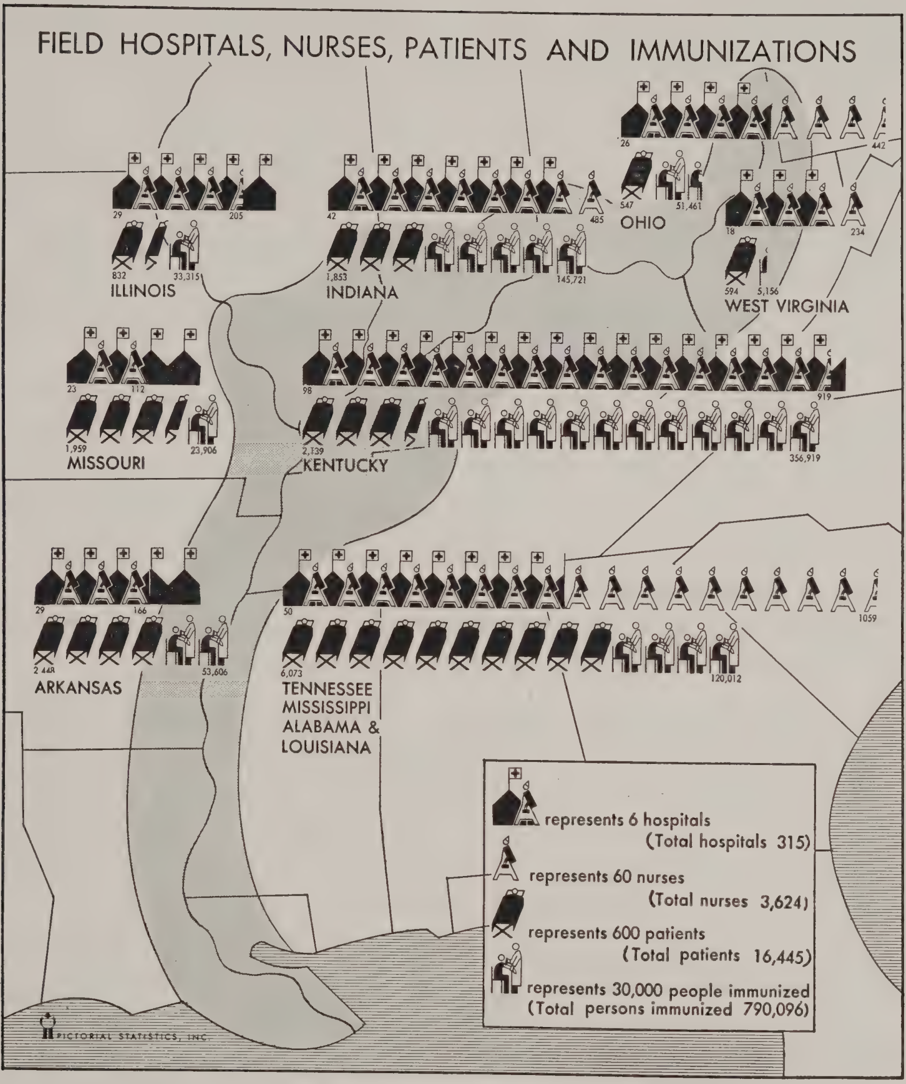
The tremendous task of placing recruits where most needed, when most needed, and providing them with sufficient supervision and direction, constituted the job of the National Director of Public Health Nursing Service who was assigned as Director of Nursing at General Headquarters.

Even before the establishment of General Headquarters for the disaster, the task of assigning and directing the nurses was begun. It was foreseen that the work would require public health nursing training and background. Swift action placed as regional nursing supervisors, first those regular Red Cross nursing field representatives in whose territory the flood was anticipated, second all other nursing field representatives in both the Eastern and Midwestern Red Cross areas and third selected supervisory nurses from Chapters and other agencies generous enough to lend their personnel.

It is to these nurses, more than to any other single group, that the "honors of the battle" go for unfailing loyalty to their profession and to the American Red Cross.

Direction and supervision by General Headquarters. Telephone information was rapidly assembled from the regional nursing supervisors, each giving a report daily on nursing personnel, present and anticipated need, nursing programs, threatened epidemics and other health situations. Incomplete at first, these reports soon provided the most reliable means of determining program and personnel demands.

Balancing the demand for nurses with the supply available was the next task. Rapid tabulations of the above reports showed the number



FIELD HOSPITALS, NURSES, PATIENTS AND IMMUNIZATIONS

of nurses needed. As soon as telegraphic word of the number of nurses available through the Local Committees was received, plans for transportation and assignment were made.

Chapter aid. To all queries answers were found and with the greatest possible speed. To the credit of Chapters everywhere, they stood ready with help, material and financial. One small Chapter with very limited funds purchased a ticket for the nurse being sent from that locality.

Chapters in and near the flood areas were not stopped from transporting nurses and supplies just because highways and railways were blocked. There were still boats and airplanes. Word that nurses needed transportation took precedence over all other orders. With few exceptions, due to the amazing readiness and ingenuity of the Chapter people, all demands were met in time to prevent serious consequences.

Decentralization of control. To simplify and speed the assignment of nurses, a decentralization plan was set up for some regions. General Headquarters informed the regional nursing supervisor of the number of nurses available from Local Committees on whom they could call direct. While this plan worked well in one well-knit region, it did not in another with scattered problems. In future disasters, the recruiting and assigning will probably be retained entirely as a function of General Headquarters.

As the disaster job became more stabilized, better information regarding the extent of the flood, anticipation of refugee centers and health problems, number of refugees and similar items, was gathered. As this information was needed by the regional nursing services, it was transferred to them by telephone or telegraph from General Headquarters.

Following closely on the above, after emergency needs for personnel were being met, there came the no less urgent and important task of supplying uniform information to each regional supervisor. A series of letters, informational and advisory, was sent from time to time clearing on records and report forms, program planning, instructions and procedures, suggestions and materials for health instruction and plans for follow-up programs.

Regional Nursing Supervision. Each regional nursing supervisor surveyed her territory as rapidly as possible. Sometimes this had to be done by scouts, by telephone, by telegraph. Sometimes the only information from an isolated area came via radio. On her shoulders rested the assigning of area nurses, of seeing that these nurses were supplied with medical and nursing supplies, personnel, record and report forms, and, in so far as possible, that the conditions under which the nurses worked were safe. Detailed instructions needed to be given many nurses who had never had disaster experience.

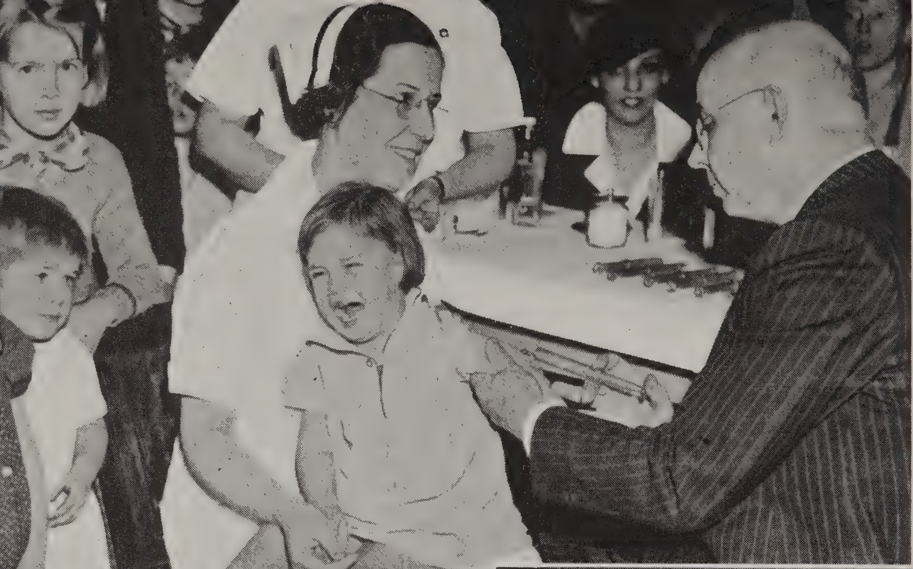
Each regional supervising nurse had an assistant and as many area supervisors or nurses in charge as were needed adequately to cover the territory. Each area nurse had a staff, supplied through the regional nursing supervisor, to carry whatever the program demanded.

Each regional nursing office set up its own plan as best it could. It is hard to imagine all of the difficulties encountered. In one regional nursing office no supplies could get through and scraps of hotel stationery constituted the only "record forms" for days.

Candle light and oil lamps, underheated rooms, drinking water at a premium, sleep when and where it could be had—these were the "working conditions." These hardships that to less stout hearts would have meant tragedy, were turned instead into comedy by the Florence Nightingales and Jane Delanos of 1937.

The following became a regular procedure for regional nursing supervision:

1. Conferences with other disaster personnel regarding health conditions and resources. Plans to protect against illness were considered no less urgent than plans to care for the sick.
2. Conferences clearing on health matters with the official health agencies and plans for working with all local health organizations. Surveying hospital capacities and planning for emergency hospitals when indicated.
3. Clearing daily on disaster patients in regular and emergency hospitals.
4. Receiving incoming calls and arranging for the right answers.
5. Plans for daily reporting and subsequent sending of information to General Headquarters.
6. A file system for nursing assignments, transfers, etc.



International News Photo

In the control of disease, the Red Cross nurse was the doctor's loyal aid.

Traveling laboratory for "typing" pneumonia, furnished by United States Public Health Service.

Treatment of meningitis patient in Red Cross emergency isolation hospital.

Area Nursing service. In these units of the relief program, directed often at long range from the regional nurse's office, some cut off by water for weeks, some where refugee centers remained in operation for months after the excitement had passed, the whole stirring episode reached its dramatic climax. In areas, the nurses dealt with individuals or families—becoming the chief factor in life or death, in health or illness, in courage to face the future or depression bordering on insanity.

Be headquarters and regional organization ever so efficient the time will never come, and did not come in this disaster, when the gray clad nurse with the Red Cross insignia on her arm will fail to epitomize to a stricken people the spirit of Red Cross service.

Work of the nurses in the field. An adequate picture of all that occurred is impossible. The stage was so very wide, the action thereon so comprehensive, that the spot light can be thrown only on scenes here and there. There were no "chief needs" or "first needs". All were "chief" and "first" on the following list:

1. Adequate care for the acutely ill.
2. Care for prenatal, maternity and infancy cases.
3. First aid stations.
4. Safeguards to protect health including immunization programs, daily health inspection of refugees, adequate nutrition, sanitary camp routine.
5. Plans for restoring normal family living and responsibility as early as possible.
6. Maintenance of physical and mental morale.

One nurse who had been sent to a little town, not only found herself in charge of the emergency hospital but, with a high school principal, in charge of the refugee center in the high school building. She wrote, January 24, "I've made the rounds and started a clean-up squad to work. There is food enough for the time being. I can't make a guess as to how long it will last, with a mob like this. There is an improvised kitchen in the basement in which George, a Negro cook, is doing his best with little equipment other than three pressure cookers, relics of a WPA canning project. It's no small job to feed 700 people with four dozen tin plates, cups and spoons.

"A hospital has already been set up in the school auditorium upstairs. About 20 patients, some of them very ill with pneumonia. Not enough beds—some have to be content with pallets on the floor. The babies and small children are spread out on laboratory tables, with fathers and mothers—poor worried, helpless things—standing guard to keep them from rolling off.

"The local M.D. and five volunteer nurses are on duty, working tirelessly. Two of the local nurses are worn out and must be released. Must try to find some place for some of them to rest tonight—but where? Every corner seems to be occupied.

"I went around this morning and gathered some exhausted old people up off the cement floor and put them in the hospital—likewise on the floor, but at least it's clean and less congested. Also weeded out all the sick and ailing ones and had them report to the hospital for a doctor's inspection and to have temperatures taken. Perhaps we may avoid an epidemic by such precautions. We caught one handsome 17-year-old boy this morning with a temperature of 103 and put him to bed almost by force. He 'had to take a message to Saline Mines', he said. He'll take a message to Heaven if he doesn't watch out.

"We need medical supplies badly. Our meager stock is about exhausted. I was beginning to get panicky about what we could do for these sick people when our medicines were gone, but as if in answer to a prayer, an airplane flew over this afternoon and established communication with the outside world."

Nurses assigned to refugee centers helped to detect early symptoms and medical care was promptly secured. They gave first aid as needed. Supervision of the health of refugees was their responsibility and was without a doubt responsible for the control and prevention of epidemics. They secured medical service for those who needed it and carried out the doctors' orders.

As patients were dismissed from the hospital, the nurse in the refugee center kept them under observation. The general result was an absence of any epidemic and rapid and complete recovery in the majority of cases hospitalized. The nurses also did as much teaching as possible and it is hoped that the children will benefit from it. Cod liver oil and powdered milk were provided for children when they returned home. The general physical condition of the refugees seemed improved when they departed the emergency shelters.

The follow-up program. Swiftly moving scenes during the early weeks left the onlooker breathless, but not so the nurses in the field. The emergency period had not ended before careful plans were made for follow-up programs in all regions and areas. With some guidance from Headquarters, but with knowledge and skill applied more closely by the regional nursing supervisor, the needs of each locality were studied.

In tent cities alone, one might have found all the essentials of a miniature health department in operation. As homes were reconditioned and approved for occupancy, the Red Cross nurse still followed up on the prenatal case she was watching, the mother and baby she guarded in the refugee center, the convalescent child just being sent home from the hospital, the aged chronic whose only bright spot was the visit of the Red Cross nurse. And over all was the unending vigilance of the Nursing Service to prevent illness and protect health.

The smouldering fires of infection and contagion that were prevalent in almost all of the larger refugee centers were quickly quenched by directing upon them all the approved types of contagious disease "extinguishers" known to health authorities. Due to this constant effort there resulted no sweeping conflagration leaving in its wake death, injury or life-long suffering, except the one instance of meningitis in Arkansas.

Cooperation with all of the state and local organizations made possible more complete and effective rehabilitation, since one of the chief aims was to guide everyone back into the normal channels of living as soon as possible. It was important to teach communities how to make the most of all local resources. One means of doing this was through group instruction.

Classes in Red Cross Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick were established. Mothers anxiously awaiting return to their homes found no better way to employ spare time than by learning how to plan for greater health protection for the whole family. They learned of the health resources of their own state and county. They learned practical lessons on how to keep their families well, and also what to do should some member become ill. Reconditioned homes had "re-conditioned" mothers returning, thus proving anew the old adage, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good".

The value of the follow-up program, while employing fewer nurses than at the peak of the disaster operation, can be measured only by one gifted with the ability to foretell the future. Some of the follow-up programs have continued and are developing into permanent health services in the community.

Full cooperation of physicians. Doctors spared no time or effort to render every possible assistance, diagnosing the "illness" of a whole refugee center as wisely as they diagnosed individual ailments. The same spirit that dominated the nurses was shown by doctors, and each group was generous in praise of the other. All minds were in one accord—working for the good of humanity in the name of the Red Cross.

VI

Restoration of Normal Living Conditions

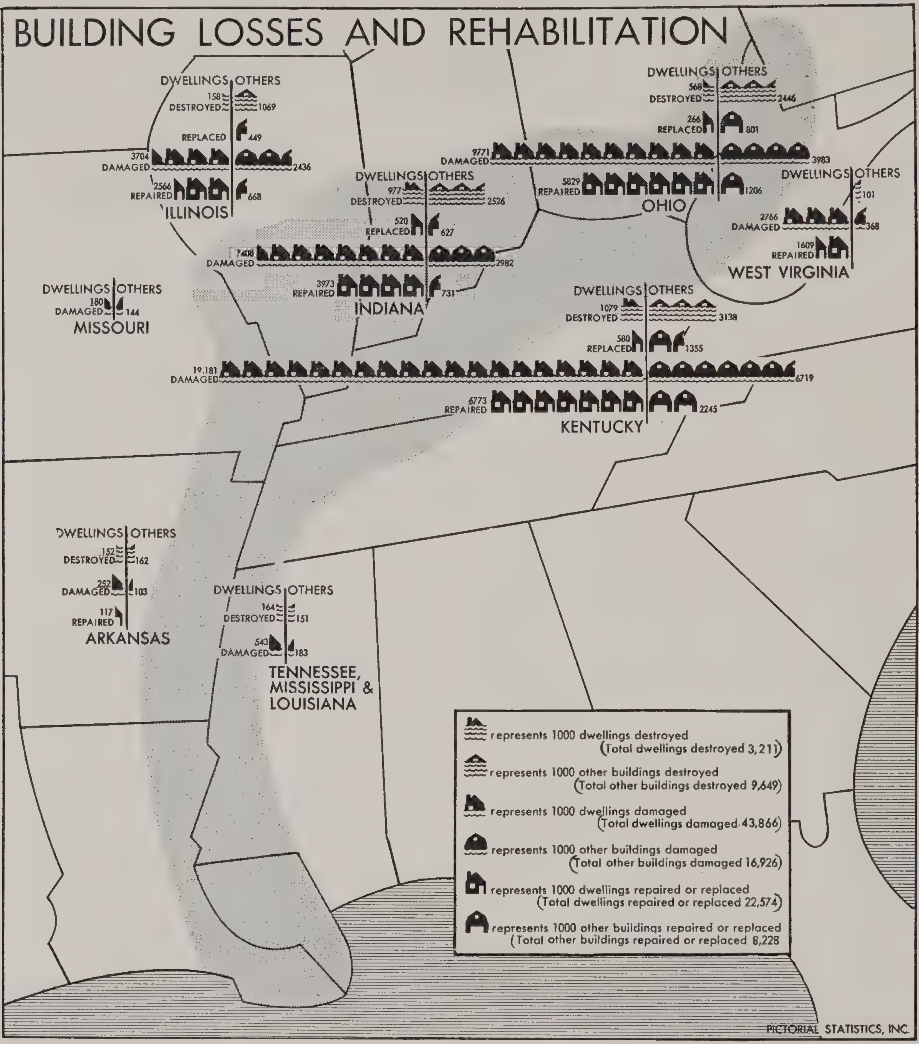
SLOWLY, as the rivers withdrew into their regular channels, the second, less spectacular, but by no means less important phase of the disaster problem emerged. Concerning this latter period of rebuilding, repair and rehabilitation the public outside of the afflicted regions still knows comparatively little.

It is always thus, in the aftermath of calamity. When the emergency—the excitement over hungry, cold and sick human beings in peril—has passed, the nation settles back, with a profound sense of relief, to normal living.

But at the scene, as the damage to homes, barns, and other structures, and the losses in livestock and equipment are more clearly surveyed, despair deepens. The extent of destruction is so appalling, and the family assets to apply to restoration seem so inadequate, that disaster sufferers are reduced to very low morale indeed—until they understand that Red Cross assistance does not stop with temporary food, clothing and shelter.

Extent of Rehabilitation Needs

Everywhere in the harassed territory of the Ohio-Mississippi Valley Flood, for mile after mile, there was nothing but an endless chain of towns, villages and farm homes battered to bits. Houses were jammed together at street intersections—overturned, broken in half, or collapsed in piles of debris. Streets and roads were washed away, bridges gone, light and telephone wires tangled up


BUILDING LOSSES AND REHABILITATION
DWELLINGS OTHERS
158 DESTROYED 1069
REPLACED 449
3704 DAMAGED 2436
2566 REPAIRED 668
ILLINOIS
DWELLINGS OTHERS
977 DESTROYED 2526
520 REPLACED 627
DAMAGED 2982
3973 REPAIRED 731
INDIANA
DWELLINGS OTHERS
180 DAMAGED 144
MISSOURI
DWELLINGS OTHERS
568 DESTROYED 2446
266 REPLACED 801
9771 DAMAGED 3983
5829 REPAIRED 1206
OHIO
DWELLINGS OTHERS
101
2766 DAMAGED 368
1609 REPAIRED
WEST VIRGINIA
DWELLINGS OTHERS
1079 DESTROYED 3138
580 REPLACED 1355
19.181 DAMAGED 6719
6773 REPAIRED 2245
KENTUCKY
DWELLINGS OTHERS
152 DESTROYED 162
252 DAMAGED 103
117 REPAIRED
ARKANSAS
DWELLINGS OTHERS
164 DESTROYED 151
543 DAMAGED 183
TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI & LOUISIANA
represents 1000 dwellings destroyed (Total dwellings destroyed 3,211)
represents 1000 other buildings destroyed (Total other buildings destroyed 9,649)
represents 1000 dwellings damaged (Total dwellings damaged 43,866)
represents 1000 other buildings damaged (Total other buildings damaged 16,926)
represents 1000 dwellings repaired or replaced (Total dwellings repaired or replaced 22,574)
represents 1000 other buildings repaired or replaced (Total other buildings repaired or replaced 8,228
PICTORIAL STATISTICS, INC.

in fences and trees. Over everything, the flood waters had left a thin layer of dirty, yellow mud.

Homes totalling 43,866, barns 3,165, and other buildings 13,761, had been damaged; and 3,211 homes, 1,183 barns, and 8,466 other structures had been completely destroyed. Damage to or loss of household goods was reported by 102,738 families. Livestock losses included 1,968 work animals, 3,354 cattle, 31,516 hogs, 243,282 poultry, and 11,425 domestic animals of other descriptions. Of the 258,604 families registered with the Red Cross, 97,247, on farms and in cities, needed rehabilitation aid.

A brighter part of the picture was the remarkably low loss of life and comparatively few injuries, while health conditions remained good.

Old Problems

The families involved represented a diversity of race as well as of economic status and type of employment. Home owners numbered 59,560, and renters 193,506. The owners included 52,293 white families and 7,267 Negro families. White renters numbered 127,993, and Negro, 65,513.

The greater number of the inhabitants of the affected regions were citizens of towns and cities, as contrasted with the Mississippi Valley Flood of 1927 in which the reverse was true. However, thousands of rural families were stricken in 1937, and the Red Cross was confronted not only with the many and varied intricacies of aiding the skilled workman, the laborer and the tradesman, but with those as well of helping the farmer of the Ohio Valley and the share-cropper of the Mississippi country, just as had been the case 10 years before.

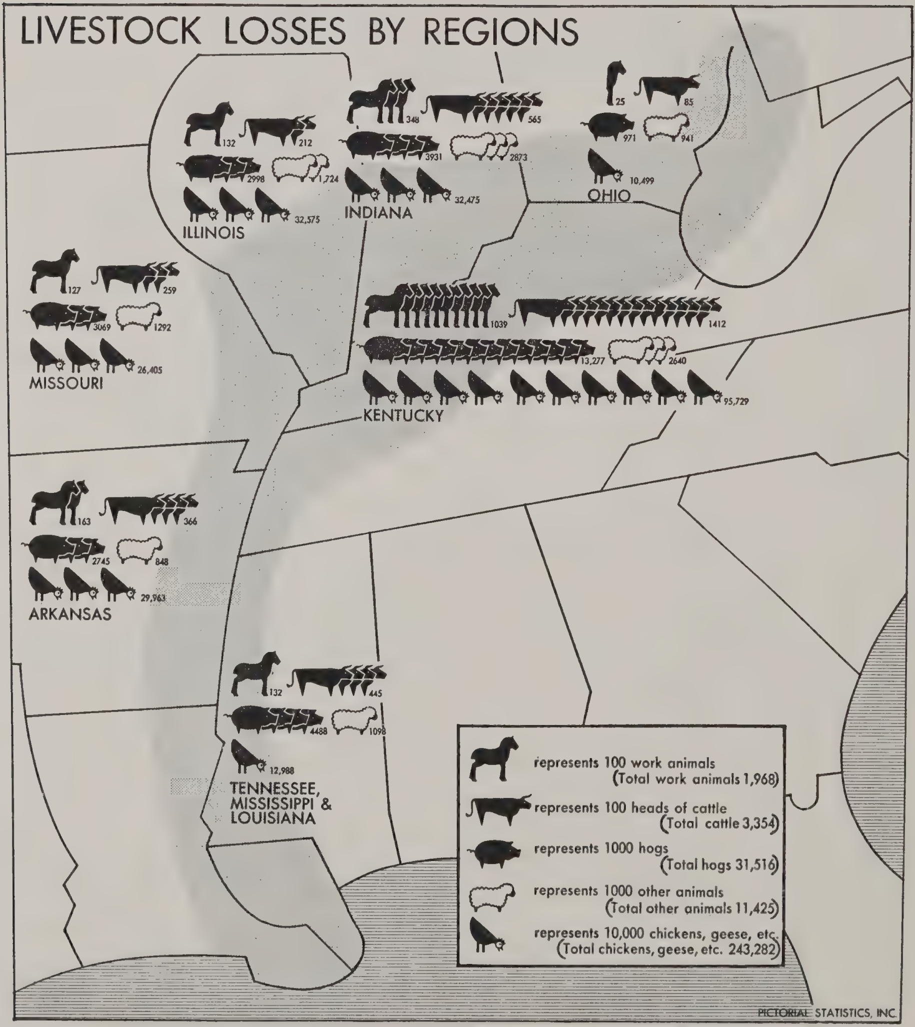
Likewise, as had been true in the past, the task of rehabilitation could not be commenced simultaneously throughout the flooded sections. Thousands of acres of farm and city land were still under water in the lower reaches of the Ohio and along the Mississippi while reconstruction was in progress in West Virginia and Ohio.

Damage to property was by no means uniform. The velocity of the water caused greater destruction at some points than others. In river towns in the Ohio Valley many homes were thrown off foundations, while in the Mississippi plantation sectors the flood usually crept in slowly, not disturbing the structures, but ruining the interiors.

There were heavy deposits of sand, in places where the rush of water had been particularly severe, on rich agricultural land.

Self-help in recovering from the disaster was considerably retarded, as is customary following floods, by the belief that a second flood would occur when "the river returned for the ice and drift wood."

Thus superstition as well as concrete problems of an economic and social nature entered into the handling of the huge mass of family case problems—problems that the Red Cross had frequently met and solved in the long history of disaster relief in the United States.


LIVESTOCK LOSSES BY REGIONS
132
212
2998
1,724
32,575
ILLINOIS
348
565
3931
2873
32,475
INDIANA
25
85
971
941
10,499
OHIO
127
259
3069
1292
26,405
MISSOURI
1039
1412
13,277
2640
95,729
KENTUCKY
163
366
2745
848
29,963
ARKANSAS
132
445
4488
1098
12,988
TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI & LOUISIANA
represents 100 work animals (Total work animals 1,968)
represents 100 heads of cattle (Total cattle 3,354)
represents 1000 hogs (Total hogs 31,516)
represents 1000 other animals (Total other animals 11,425)
represents 10,000 chickens, geese, etc. (Total chickens, geese, etc. 243,282)

PICTORIAL STATISTICS, INC.

New Problems

The leveling force of the depression had had a very decided effect throughout the Ohio Valley. Here, as elsewhere, all classes from the day laborer to the white collared worker and the income group, were in the about the same straits when the lean years ended. Most were on the way to recovery when the flood hit, but many formerly in the higher income bracket, who ordinarily would have been able to take care of their own losses, had to register for assistance.

Unprecedented depths of water at many points caused unusually heavy damage, and forced the later revision of rebuilding and repair cost estimates. Some of the territory flooded had not been affected in the memory of the present generation. In other more regularly inundated sections, there were over-confidence and failure to realize the seriousness of the disaster. As a consequence much property that might have been moved, particularly household goods, was lost. In Arkansas, wave-wash damage was added to the destructiveness of the flood itself.

Many old buildings were in the path of the waters, and were structurally incapable of offering any resistance whatever. In Kentucky, log cabins that had been standing for years, collapsed.

A proportionately greater number of rural families required rehabilitation aid than in the Spring Floods of 1936. Simultaneously, there were urban problems far greater in volume than those caused by that calamity.

There were "experienced" and "inexperienced" beneficiaries. In Arkansas, for example, families and communities, after long years of difficulty with natural forces, understood fully what the Red Cross could and could not do. Whereas in urban centers in the Ohio Valley, there was often very little grasp of the relief policies and program.

Added to all of these factors was the great task of training hundreds of case workers and disbursing officers new to Red Cross work.

Fundamental Policies

In meeting the old and new problems involved in the restoration of normal living conditions, the Red Cross applied policies developed from experience in more than 2100 disasters.

The basic principle is aid to those—and only to those—who actually need assistance. When the Red Cross appeals to the public for disaster relief funds it promises to observe this rule.

There is an apparent but not a real difference in the way the principle is applied in the first hours of a calamity as contrasted with the later period, when normal living conditions are restored. Emergency relief—rescue, temporary shelter, food, clothing and urgently needed medical care—is extended without question to all persons affected. In a flood, no matter how great a man's financial resources may be, they are of little value in saving him from a rooftop.

Need not loss. When flood waters have receded, assistance is extended according to need and not loss. Families having sufficient resources, real or potential, to accomplish their own rehabilitation without undue hardship, are not considered proper beneficiaries of the relief fund.

No other course can be pursued because the public cannot be expected to contribute sufficient funds to replace all losses. In this instance a relief fund of several hundred million dollars would have been necessary instead of the twenty-five million-odd actually entrusted to the Red Cross.

Disaster problems only. The policy of extending relief to disaster sufferers only, and of dealing only with the problems created by the disaster, is generally understood and accepted. The validity of the policy is seldom questioned. To pursue any other course would mean a misappropriation of funds. Even if it were not, it would be a practical impossibility for the Red Cross to deal with long-standing problems disclosed by the disaster but really the responsibility of other agencies.

Local trade channels. Extending relief on an individual family basis through the normal, local channels of trade has again been generally accepted and commended. The plan was approved because it is simple, effective, and economical, and because, through the use of local stores, the community as a whole is considered, standardization is avoided, and individuality is preserved. Outside bulk purchases were held to a minimum.

Aid to families and not groups. The limitation of relief to individual families, which precludes its extension to organizations or agencies, occasionally is not understood. Therefore this policy is carefully explained to churches, hospitals and other organizations or agencies. Since such organizations and agencies also obtain their financial support from the public it would obviously be illogical for the Red Cross to appeal for funds only to transfer them to other agencies.

It may reasonably be assumed that persons wishing to contribute to such other organizations and agencies will do so direct. This policy was interpreted liberally enough in the Ohio-Mississippi Valley Flood to permit emergency assistance to parsonages and rectories where it appeared that otherwise undue hardship would result.

Outright relief. The fact that all relief is given outright and that the Red Cross does not make loans seems now to be fully understood and accepted. There is, of course, less reason than ever to consider loans with governmental lending agencies supplementing the normal credit resources of the banks and other private lending agencies.

Disbursing orders—not cash grants. Some persons feel that disaster beneficiaries could get better values if they were given cash instead of disbursing orders, since they are accustomed to using cash. This, it is averred, would strengthen rather than weaken them in the normal handling of their own affairs.

However, it cannot be overlooked that disaster relief is quite unlike regular family relief, especially where building and repair and certain other types of assistance are involved.

Also the psychological factors differ from regular relief as extended by public welfare departments or other community relief agencies. Lastly, the Red Cross would be handicapped in reporting to the public concerning the purposes for which the relief fund was actually expended.

Disbursing orders provide clean-cut records and reduce misunderstandings and errors to a minimum. In a few isolated instances a cash grant may provide the best means of helping a family. In such cases, the grant is made.

Application of Policies

It was the job of the family case workers, under the direction of case work supervisors and area directors to apply these policies in solving individual family problems.

Each family in possible need of rehabilitation was interviewed privately for the purpose of discussing the exact nature of the help required. Every family found unable to manage without supplementary resources, or in some cases an entirely new start, was recommended for an award, according to need, of household goods, repairs or rebuilding for the home, replacement of live stock and farm tools, or other forms of aid in returning to self-support.

Fact finding. The determination of needs in terms of policies required a sufficient investigation in each case to bring out the facts about family resources and liabilities. It followed, of course, that some families were found to be in greater actual need than others, and consequently received larger awards. It did *not follow*, however, that because the amounts of awards varied, the distribution of the relief fund was inequitable.

Two families, living side by side, to use a simple illustration, might both have suffered complete destruction of homes and household goods. But if one of the families had $500 in the bank, and the other had no financial resources, the need of the former for aid from the Red Cross would not be as great as that of the other family.

Confidential information. In accordance with long established Red Cross custom, all data on families, together with the amount of the award granted, or the reasons for not making an award, were disclosed to none except the family itself. Nor were advisory committees, in passing upon awards, apprised, as a rule, of the names of the families as cases were discussed.

Problems confronting case workers. The sheer mass of families to be interviewed—258,604—was not the only obstacle that had to be conquered by the 1490 case workers, and the 202 disbursing officers who followed through on awards after case workers' plans for families had been approved by advisory committees.

There was a huge job to be done in clearing titles on property—a lasting service to the stricken area. Thousands of titles had never been cleared before.

Bad credit practices had been common, and many families were overloaded with goods that they could not pay for. Social security and old age pension benefits, as applicable to cases, had to be unravelled. Delays were caused by proposed changes in building ordinances.

The prolonged emergency period in a number of localities greatly delayed the inauguration of the case work. Record keeping and administrative work were increased by the many governmental and private agencies also involved in the welfare of the same families. The necessary clearance of information and plans between these agencies and the Red Cross, however, was a magnificent, realized opportunity for public service.

In the early days of the rehabilitation period, when the work appeared to be moving slowly, case workers were very busy indeed. Offices were being set up in all the areas—and it was difficult to find space since the flood had made so many buildings unfit for occupancy. Advisory committees were being appointed, and arrangements were being made with banks for financial verification of all families registered. The same had to be done with employment verifications in business houses, factories, etc. Clearance arrangements had to be made with social service exchanges. Countless other seemingly minor details took time to accomplish.

In all regions, in less than three weeks after the end of the emergency, the rehabilitation program was in progress. Offices were opened and crowded with applicants for assistance. The first meetings of advisory committees were held. Cases were pushed through at top speed. At the same time accountants, working from early morning until late at night, were soon paying rehabilitation bills at the rate of more than $100,000 a day.

The need for the case work approach was much greater, of course, in the Ohio Valley than in the Mississippi River country. In the latter section, especially in Mississippi and Louisiana there were few complicated rehabilitation problems.

Value and importance of case work. From time to time, laymen in disaster relief have raised the question as to why case workers are needed at all. Could not willing volunteers serve as well in this phase of the relief operation as they do in some departments of the emergency period?

Probably the question has already been answered by the foregoing portions of this chapter. Yet it is well to add, for emphasis, that social case work is a profession—one that cannot be learned overnight. Trained case workers are the sole means available for the careful, painstaking, fair application of long accepted Red Cross policies. Green troops may be as courageous as trained battalions, but professional soldiers hit the target when they shoot.

Primarily, the work of the case worker is a *service* to families in helping them untangle complicated, financial, social, and often medical, problems created by a disaster. The matter of family morale and the determination to recover strongly enter in. The case worker becomes an impartial, highly skilled family friend.

The files of the Ohio-Mississippi Valley Flood are crammed with stories reflecting the service of case workers. There is, for example, the story of a widow in one of the devastated towns:

The damage to her home could be repaired for about $150. The problem was lack of income. She had a good business property on which there was a $10,000 incumbrance. This incumbrance was held by the bank and the bank was in the hands of a receiver. The receiver could do only one thing and that was to apply the entire income against the debt.

The property was rented to an oil company which paid $300 a month rent. Each monthly payment was credited against the mortgage, and the woman had nothing on which to live.

The case worker sought other means of financing this debt for it was apparent that any loan agency would be willing to advance money on such a property, and instead of taking the entire amount of the income to apply against the debt, would take only a portion, leaving the rest for the woman to live on.

In the midst of the investigation, the worker contacted a son of the widow. When he saw the general plan for helping his mother, he cooperated to the fullest extent. The result was that the mortgagee reduced the amount of the mortgage, receiving a cash settlement. The new group financing the debt was willing to give the woman $65 per month and retained the rest of the income against payment on the indebtedness. Now, not only is the woman taken care of, but with this little income plus her home which is rent free, and the added opportunity of renting part of her house, she is in comfortable circumstances.

The case worker rendered conspicuous service and the Red Cross expenditure was practically nothing except for the worker's time and maintenance while she was handling many other cases.

Also there might be cited the case of the blind woman who was at home alone most of the day while her daughter, the only other member of the household, worked downtown. The daughter feared floods for she knew her home was in a low territory. It has been hit by the river before and in the distant past it had once been devastated by the unruly Ohio.

The last flood, the worst of all time, had piled over the little house and had crushed it—smashed it to bits and there remained only a few sticks of mud-smeared studding—beyond that there was only the lot. Yes, the lot, the flood-ravished piece of ground now bathed in sunlight, invitingly calling for a new house—one more house, to be cracked up by the next big flood.

This family was one whose needs were very apparent for they had lost a home and had no resources for replacing it. But the family held back and seemed reluctant to seek assistance for a home which would once more be in the path of future disasters, leaving a cloud of fear over a blind mother.

When the inquiries had been completed the Red Cross made a substantial building award in addition to the household goods needed by the family. Then the daughter unburdened to the case worker the apprehensions she felt toward reoccupying the site of the destroyed home.

When informed that she could use her award on another lot—that the Red Cross encouraged people to get out of the danger zone and would help her to get a lot on high ground, the joy of this young woman was beyond words. Her mother, too, felt that a great burden had been lifted from her, for in the little cottage on the bluff she waited each day for the return home of her beloved daughter, and no rain storm could now be heavy enough to give her the slightest fear concerning the safety of the home.

Advisory Committees. Advisory committees, a most important factor in Red Cross disaster relief operations, help to interpret the local community to the Red Cross and the Red Cross to the community. Committee members for this volunteer service are selected with great care to secure a cross-section of local interests and leadership. Appointments are made by the area director in consultation with the Chapter.

In their advisory capacity, the committees assist area directors in explaining Red Cross procedures and policies to local groups, in marshaling community resources, in bringing to light special community problems—economic, racial, etc., and, in addition, serve as case committees.

In the latter capacity, advisory committees bear in mind that the Red Cross has responsibilities to both beneficiary and contributor to the relief fund. As each case is presented, committees consider the soundness of the award, and therefore of the family plan it represents, from the standpoints of the family need, the contributor and the Red Cross.

Cases are usually presented to committees by number, but may be presented by name at the discretion of the area director. Not every case is brought before a committee because of the time involved. All problem cases are, however.

In the Ohio-Mississippi Flood there were 144 advisory committees made up of approximately 720 persons. If the dollar value of the services of these volunteer men and women could be computed, it alone would constitute a material addition to the total amount devoted to the relief of the flood sufferers.

Beneficiaries of rehabilitation assistance had the assurance that "good neighbors" were helping case workers to solve difficult family problems in the best possible manner.

Often advisory committee members were in a position to render special services to beneficiaries. There was the case of the man who, after receiving notice of his award, came to the Red Cross office asking permission to buy a different kind of stock than that which he had formerly handled in his store. He wanted to change to the shoe business. The case was therefore taken back to the committee to secure advice. The leading merchant on the committee advised influencing the man not to go into the shoe business. He said that with the amount of the award, the man could not possibly get enough of an assortment of styles and sizes to succeed, and strongly recommended that he go back into the type of business in which he was before.

The merchant then advised that the man's greatest chance for success was in handling the same articles formerly sold, since they had the fastest turnover and the greatest profit. This information was communicated, and the man was eventually brought into contact with the merchant. With advice and the award, he was able to establish himself successfully in his old line of business with a greater chance of financial success than ever before.

Cooperation of Negroes. In the colored section of Hamilton County (Cincinnati) one district office was entirely staffed by Negroes. The case supervisor in charge was a colored social worker. In addition to the Negro workers, the advisory committee hearing the cases of the 6,000 families registered in this district, was also entirely colored.

Disbursing

After individual family needs had been determined by the family case workers, and had been approved for awards by the advisory committees, disbursing officers took over the responsibility of providing the actual rehabilitation assistance.

Disbursing institutes were held to train incoming workers. Much was accomplished that made for better community contacts, built up general Red Cross background, and definitized the job at hand. Staff sent out from such institutes were able to take hold immediately without the usual loss of time, confusion, and resulting mistakes incident to the use of untrained people.

Curriculum of disbursing institutes. The disbursing institutes included a presentation by the regional director of general Red Cross normal activities, sources of financial support, Charter obligations, and disaster policies. The regional case registrar then presented a picture of her department's function, followed by the presentation of a case by the regional case supervisor, including all of the steps up to the disbursing of the award.

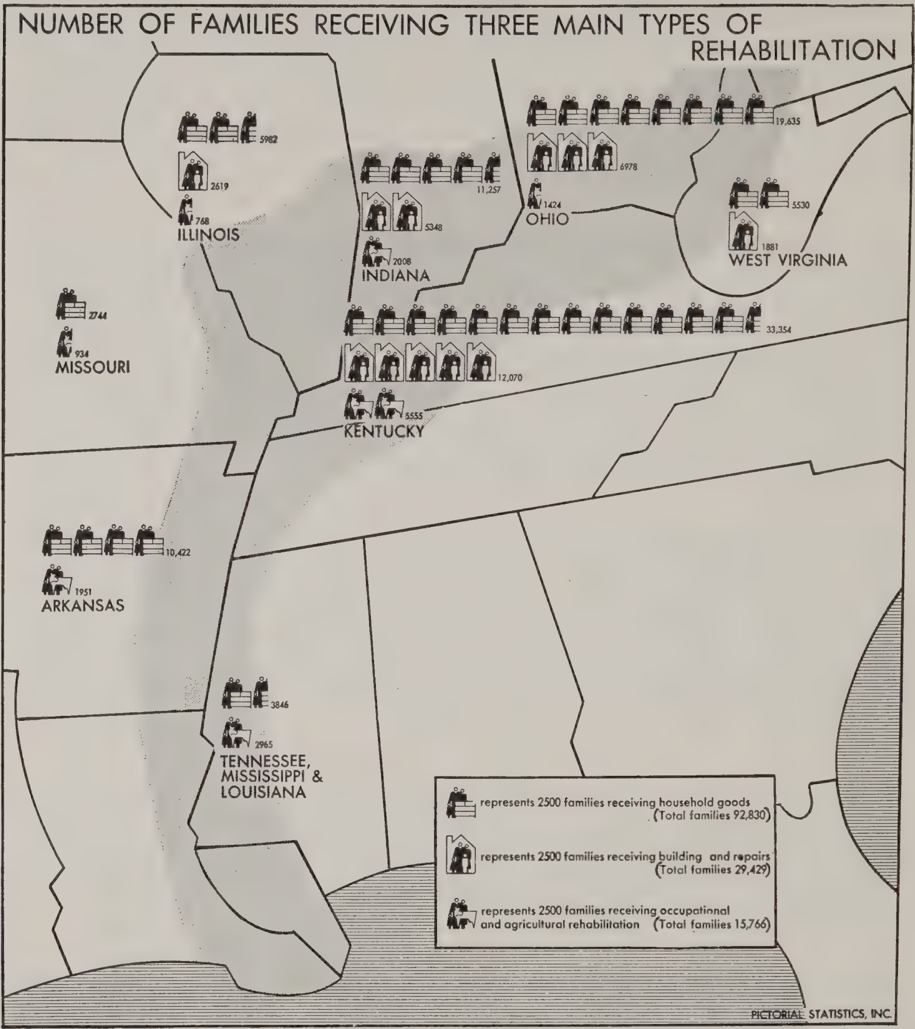
The regional building adviser presented his place in the picture, and outlined his relation to the disbursing department. The regional accountant then discussed accounting, leaving the presentation of details to the regional disbursing officer. From this point on, the regional disbursing officer carried the institute, discussing the disbursing function from its relationship to the whole job, to the innumerable details of disbursing orders.

Merchant relationships. An average price list for each standard article, based on individual prices of the merchants in any given community, was made available by the disbursers early in the operation, to the case workers, and was used as a basis for their recommendations in working out family plans.

The use of such a list made for more uniform awarding and beneficiary satisfaction. It was a time-saver for the case workers. Protection against increase in prices was pledged by the merchants, and was adhered to with but few exceptions.

Merchant contacts were in some places maintained through committees appointed by retail merchants associations. Merchant meetings in some of the areas were held early in the operation, as arranged with the disbursing officer.

Beneficiary relationships. The outstanding contribution to satisfactory beneficiary relationships was the establishment of an appointment system for disbursing.


NUMBER OF FAMILIES RECEIVING THREE MAIN TYPES OF REHABILITATION

5982
2619
768
ILLINOIS
11,257
5348
2008
INDIANA
19,635
6978
1424
OHIO
5530
1881
WEST VIRGINIA
2744
934
MISSOURI
33,354
12,070
5555
KENTUCKY
10,422
1951
ARKANSAS
3846
2965
TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI & LOUISIANA
represents 2500 families receiving household goods (Total families 92,830)
represents 2500 families receiving building and repairs (Total families 29,429)
represents 2500 families receiving occupational and agricultural rehabilitation (Total families 15,766)

PICTORIAL STATISTICS, INC.

Beneficiaries came in for the original announcement of the award by definite appointment, cases being assigned to a particular disbursing officer, which person they continued to see upon repeated visits.

Further visits were established on an appointment basis, thus permitting prompt service, more businesslike atmosphere, less discussion of awards in the waiting room of the disbursing office, and a definite increase in the volume of output.

Summary of Case Work and Disbursing

Out of the 258,604 families interviewed by case workers, 138,900 were found to have been fully cared for in all flood-caused needs, during the emergency period. An additional 17,890 families had sufficient resources of their own to recover unaided, and 4,567 could not be located. The remaining 97,247 families required substantial rehabilitation assistance.

Of this group, 92,830 were awarded household goods, 29,429 building and repair aid, 12,739 agricultural assistance, and 3,027 other forms of occupational rehabilitation. Burial expenses and miscellaneous forms of help were awarded to 287 families.

Notable was the speed with which masses of average cases in large metropolitan areas were handled.

Agricultural Rehabilitation

Inevitably, because so many large towns and cities were inundated, the greatest amount of public attention was focused on the flood problems in metropolitan areas. But for the Red Cross, as stated earlier, the water-swept farms presented as acute and pressing a need as any encountered in urban sections.

Although the records show that 12,739 farm families received Red Cross aid in replacing live stock losses and in repairing and replacing farm machinery, that is by no means the whole story. Out of the 92,830 families needing household goods and the 29,429 requiring building and repair aid, many thousands lived on farms.

Case work on farms. In the Ohio Valley the prevalent type of agricultural economy necessitated extensive individual family case work in solving problems. These farmers are independent, resourceful units in the agricultural industry. They required careful, expert assistance in recovering from the disaster.

In the Mississippi Valley, the plantation share-cropper was the principal rural sufferer. The Red Cross aided him with household goods and temporary shelter, while the plantation owner in most cases undertook to restore the damaged or wrecked cabins.

Garden seed. In many instances one of the most serious losses was that of seed for spring gardens, which the farmers had stored from the previous season. The Red Cross therefore undertook to remedy the situation, after consultation with state and Federal agriculturalists, through the distribution of 80,000 seed packages.

Those were used, by regions, as follows:

Kentucky	25,000
Missouri	8,000
Illinois	8,805
Arkansas	8,000
Tennessee	2,575
Indiana	7,000
West Virginia	1,900
Ohio	10,900
Louisiana and Mississippi	7,825

Each package contained from 17 to 19 varieties, sufficient to plant from one-third to one-half acre, of green beans, corn, tomatoes, lettuce, radish, okra, beets, spinach, etc. Selection and testing of the seed was under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Occupational Rehabilitation

In 3,027 cases, aid of an occupational nature other than agricultural, was needed rather than, or in addition to, building and repairs or household goods. A classification of these cases shows:

1. *Professional and Technical*, including teachers, physicians, ministers, dentists, artists and photographers, lawyers, landscape gardeners, musicians, nurses, and editors and authors	206
2. *Merchants*, including all types of small tradesmen such as general merchants, building tradesmen, restaurants, rooming houses, hucksters, bus and truck operators, launderers, auto repair shops, gas stations, butchers, florists, dairymen, junk dealers, jewelers, millers, undertakers and real estate and insurance agents	1,814

As the flood left a farmhouse.

As the Red Cross restored the same dwelling.

AGRICULTURAL RECOVERY

New resources "on the hoof."

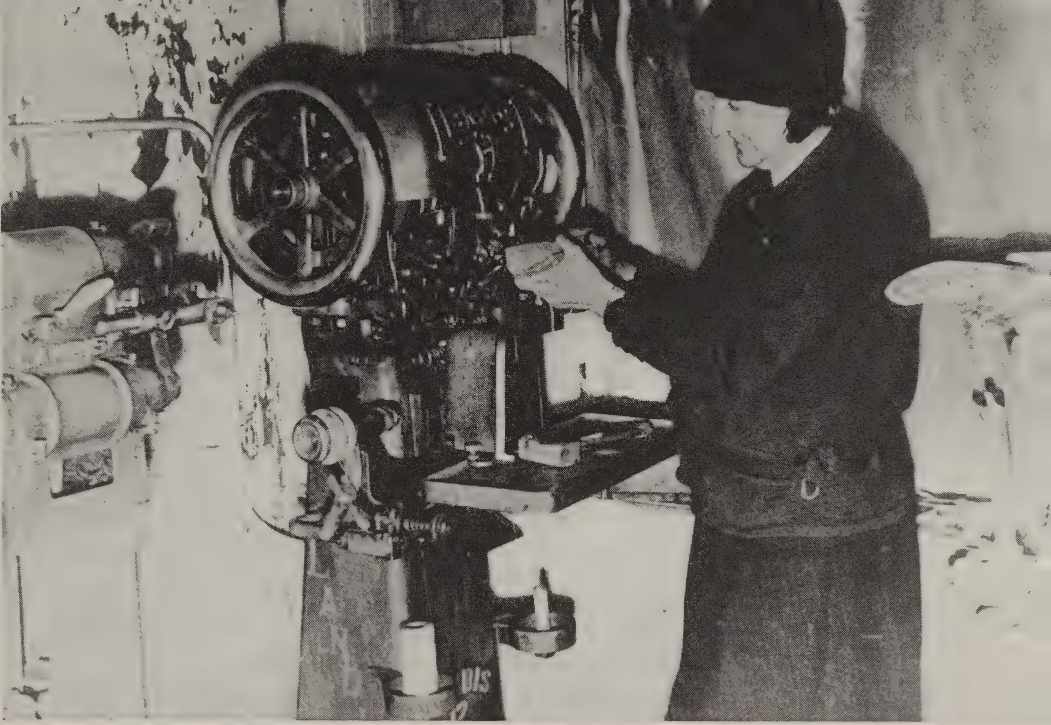
3. *Artisans*, including bakers, barbers, beauticians, basket and broom makers, blacksmiths, cigar makers, cooks and chefs, contractors, cobblers, electricians, fishermen, lumbermen, mechanics, printers, sheet metal workers, steam engineers, tailors, and upholsterers and cabinet makers	780
4. *Clerks*	74
5. *Laborers*	153

Many stories of human interest lie behind these figures. There was the case of the young man aged 32, with a wife and two small children. An aged parent was also dependent on him. The family of five lived over a store which the man had opened a few years before with a capital of $900. He had worked up from the streets as a newsboy and had the complete respect and admiration of everyone who knew him. His little store which handled general merchandise was badly damaged by the flood. In fact, practically nothing in the way of stock was salvaged.

Among his chief problems was that of debts amounting to $1800 to three or four wholesale houses. The Red Cross was willing to make an award, but fearing that the creditors would seize the stock given, hoped to make an arrangement whereby they would discount bills thus lessening the debt of this flood victim.

Before announcing the award, the case was presented to the entire advisory committee which was composed of business and community leaders. When the case worker suggested to the committee that the wholesale merchants should discount their bills, the banker requested that this be not done. His reason was that he knew of the young man's struggle and had real faith in his ability, and said that he might eventually become a leading merchant. If the Red Cross were to ask a settlement with creditors, it would appear as an obstacle for years to come.

The banker then proposed instead of asking the wholesalers to discount their bills that the Red Cross get them to agree to lump the entire indebtedness into a pool. He would get a member of the



A woman cobbler rehabilitated. She supports herself and three children by repairing shoes. The Red Cross found a new location for the shop, moved and repaired the machinery and made a temporary maintenance award to cover until the business was going again.

A huckster rehabilitated. His truck was repaired and he also received a household goods award. (A semi-paralytic left arm adds to his difficulties.)

TOMATOES
1-23

local credit bureau to act as referee. The young man would pay into this pool $50 a month and the referee would prorate this amount to the various creditors.

When this proposition was taken to the creditors they were delighted and promised complete cooperation. The beneficiary was highly pleased, too, because he saw in this arrangement something within his means, and that he would thus be able to pay off his entire indebtedness to the wholesalers.

Then there might be quoted the case of Mrs. G., a middle-aged widow, frail and delicate in appearance. She had been supporting herself by operating a beauty parlor. She and her only daughter, who is 20 years of age, make their home together, the daughter assisting in the business. At the time that she established the beauty shop, Mrs. G. invested all of her savings in the enterprise. She had an attractive, modern shop with a good clientele. Since a great part of her earlier earnings in this business had been spent on the education of her daughter, she was just at the place where she would realize some real results from her hard work when she was taken ill with neuritis.

She had been confined to her bed for several months but was beginning to recover when the flood occurred. Neither Mrs. G. nor her daughter realized at first that the water would reach their home. They remained in the house until it was necessary to have an ambulance move Mrs. G. to the home of her sister, where she again had to be moved the following day as this home was also in the flooded area. Because of the daughter's concern over her mother's condition she was unable to remove any of their clothing, furniture, or beauty parlor equipment, so that all was totally destroyed.

When the case worker called at this home, Mrs. G. was found suffering from a relapse caused by her distress over her flood losses. Besides the bed and a chair which the daughter had bought on credit from a furniture store, there was no other article of furniture in the entire house with the exception of the gas range which they had salvaged. They were both greatly distressed over their loss, feeling that this was a blow from which they would never be able to recover.

The doctor who had handled this case stated that assistance on beauty parlor equipment and household goods would mean more than medicine to Mrs. G. who would be able to recover if she did not have the future to worry about.

Other people given as reference were able to establish the fact that Mrs. G. and her daughter had earned their livelihood from operating the beauty parlor in their home, that they had no other resources than this, and would have absolutely no means of recovering without assistance. A Red Cross award was made of household goods necessary to refurnish the home and of equipment to reestablish the beauty parlor.

A month later Mrs. G. was found to be in very much better health. The daughter was operating the beauty shop alone with the expectation of her mother soon being able to join her.

Building and Repair Problems

This was by far the most extensive building job ever undertaken by the Red Cross. It was necessary to prepare approximately 55,000 estimates of building cost, to assist in the preparation of contracts, and to inspect the completed work on some 30,000 buildings. The type of buildings affected by the flood ranged from the simplest cabin construction to the more complicated and modern dwellings. In many areas the buildings affected were of the Colonial type, large buildings constructed of handmade brick, many of them a hundred years or more old.

Heavy water damage. It was discovered early that the damage, especially to interiors, was much greater than first estimated. There were two reasons for this: the first, that the water had stood so long in plastered houses, that all walls and ceilings were saturated regardless of the fact that in many instances the water had reached a depth of only from three to five feet on the inside of the building.

Added to this was the fact that in many areas the water froze inside of the building which of course meant that plastered walls, having absorbed a large quantity of water, also froze.

The second reason was that ordinarily most floors can be repaired following a flood, but because of the length of submersion, flooring, especially in better homes, had to be entirely replaced.

Scarcity of workmen. As in the case of building advisers and estimators, contractors and workmen were busily engaged on private construction work and there was difficulty, in the beginning, in securing a sufficient number of people to carry on the work after awards were set up.

Finally sufficient numbers of outside workmen came into the flooded territory to enable the work to proceed. The wage rates ranged from 40c to $1.50 per hour. This variation, as well as the somewhat similar variation in material prices, caused a wide range in the cost of similar repairs and construction at various points throughout the territory. A typical example of this range was the cost of construction of new homes. Five-room homes were erected at a cost ranging from $600 to $2400.

Work of building advisers. Some idea may be gained of the enormous amount of work involved in the operations of the building department, from a brief outline of the duties of the building adviser. After he had assisted in every possible way during the emergency period, it was necessary that he familiarize himself with local prices of all types of labor and material, building codes, insurance laws and rates, etc.

After he received requests for estimates from the case worker he visited the site of the damaged property, made an itemized estimate of the cost of repairs to make the building comfortably habitable with the same type of construction as before. In cases where new building was required it was necessary to confer with the case worker in order to learn the size of home necessary to meet the needs of the family.

A few of the thousands of homes repaired or rebuilt with Red Cross help.

REBUILDING

Photos of identical structures, before and after restoration.

Prevention of future flood damage. All new homes constructed were anchored to lessen destruction in future floods. In the buildings having solid foundations, galvanized bolts were placed in the foundation on to which the sills were locked. Where the foundation was of blocks or piers, four "dead men" or anchors were buried at an angle from each corner. To these anchors were attached wire cables which were fastened to the sills of the house. The average cost of this protection was around $35 on a house and should prove a good investment in event of future floods.

After an award had been made, the building adviser conferred with the beneficiary and contractor to assist them in completing the work, and approved all contracts drawn, this approval giving assurance that the purposes of the award were being carried out and that the work involved was reasonable for the expenditure to be made.

When the work was completed, and in many cases several times during the course of the work, the building adviser visited the site to make sure that the provisions of the contract were being carried out. When the work was completed and accepted, it was necessary to check from every possible source of information the amount of money due material firms and labor, this being done as a protection to the Red Cross, the beneficiary and the creditors of the contractor. Reports were prepared weekly and submitted to the area directors as well as the regional and general building advisers.

Conclusions from this experience. Men best qualified to act as building advisers are those who have had experience as estimators for material concerns or small contractors. The single payment plan for completed work is more satisfactory than the partial payment plan heretofore followed.

In some places, as in Manchester, Ohio, and Mound City, Illinois, where many homes were off foundations, speed was gained by letting contracts to restore the houses to their original location even though the case work was not yet complete. In this way many delays were avoided.

The Moving of Leavenworth, Indiana

The story of the rebuilding of Leavenworth, Indiana, is of particular interest. Its spectacular move from the old flood plain to the new scenic bluff location is a new chapter in town planning. And its unique unity of relief and prevention gives striking emphasis to Red Cross potentialities in that field.

A clause in the Congressional Charter of the Red Cross charges the organization with responsibility for preventing disasters as well as with the mitigation of their effects. The moving of Leavenworth was in keeping with that responsibility, although it cannot be taken as a general pattern or policy.

Nestling close upon the bank with steep bluffs rising a quarter mile away, Leavenworth, from its founding in 1820, became the Ohio River port through which much of the last century's commerce flowed to interior towns of southern Indiana.

The original land-owners from Connecticut and other New England States seem to have instilled a granite-like solidity symbolized by the stone wharf and driveway constructed shortly after the town's founding and even now in use. Their forthright, pioneer spirit has fostered independence. At no time have they been relief conscious or demanded aid.

The story of the town's growth to a present population of 420 is one of 11 successive floods. After 1913, the assaults of the river so

Flood ruin.

Close-up of social betterment.

PHOENIX IN INDIANA

Leavenworth rises not from ashes, but from flood—forever.

Safe, new homes for the dangerous old.

Escape to canvas when the waters rose.

discouraged the people that no new buildings were constructed, and much patchwork with cardboard and plaster board was resorted to to repair flood damage.

Climax in disasters. Then in January of 1937 came the greatest flood of all. Fourteen homes were completely washed away, 42 others were moved off foundations and made complete wrecks, 5 business buildings were totally destroyed, 55 homes and 16 business buildings were damaged, and much clothing, household goods and business stock was lost.

To move or not to move. As early as January 29, a local landowner offered the Red Cross 100 lots for homes, and land for public buildings, schools and streets on a site high above the old town location.

But the people were stunned. They had scanty resources. The town government had but a small income. To move to a new site, high and dry, would mean bringing to fruition a complicated program, costing much and replete with problems.

Into this situation the Red Cross came as the spark-plug, the unifier, the planner.

Application of Red Cross policies. Its position from the outset was that the usual disaster relief program would aid those unable to recover in the rebuilding and refurnishing of homes, and in the re-establishment of the small business from which the family income might be derived. Further, the Red Cross was prepared to make reasonable investment to eliminate the need for future flood relief expenditures, provided, the people in good majority, by voluntary action, expressed a desire to move to a flood-proof location.

Petitions. Two petitions were circulated, one to the Governor on February 27th, expressing by the overwhelming vote of 167 to 11 a preference to move to higher ground, and the other, carrying over 300 signatures, to the State Highway Department on March 3rd urging the relocation of the state highway through the new town site.

Red Cross representatives met with the town board for full discussion of the moving project, and joined the chairman of the town board in a conference with Governor M. Clifford Townsend on February 25th, to be assured of the Chief Executive's interest and readiness to use the state's services to aid in the plan.

Mass meeting. So that there might be full understanding and opportunity for questions and discussion among the town's people, a mass meeting was held March 10th at the Red Cross suggestion with the town board chairman presiding and presenting assurances of land availability for the new site; from the State WPA of that agency's general interest; from the State Planning Board of its readiness to prepare a new town site plan, and from the State Highway Department of decision to relocate the State highway through the new site and proceed immediately to obtain rights of way.

The Director of Disaster Relief of the Red Cross outlined the usual disaster relief policies and procedures and gave assurance that the Red Cross would stand by to see through the best plan for the future of the town within the desires of a majority.

Unanimous approval. The meeting expressed practically unanimous approval of the project as presented. And from that point, the Red Cross, in cooperation with the town board and the other Government agencies concerned, moved forward to consummate the plan—a cooperative plan, a plan requiring for its success the harmonious joint action of a landowner, a private contractor, six Government agencies, a town board and the Red Cross, and the patience and moral and material support of the town's population.

Most of the public services were made possible through the Works Progress Administration and the Disaster Loan Corporation. District and State WPA officials visited Leavenworth and drafted a project to provide streets, sidewalks, a water and sewer system, a town hall, grading, and parking the old site at an estimated cost of $125,000. The water and sewer systems were estimated to cost $32,000. After WPA and Budget Bureau consideration in Washington, the town was notified that local participation approximating $25,000 must be forth-coming. The Town Board made application to the Disaster Loan Corporation for a loan of $25,000, the completed water system with its water use income being pledged for amortizing the loan. The new site was officially incorporated into the town limits, and the WPA notified the Town Board of approval of the project subject to final receipt of the $25,000 loan. Accordingly, a town bond issue referendum was held with 157 favoring and 37 opposing. The $25,000 check from the Disaster Loan Corporation was deposited in a nearby bank and the WPA work was started.

Throughout all these considerations, the State Planning Board had made its staff and services available in preparing the new town plan, in advising with other agencies and the Red Cross, and in Town Board consultation on zoning and restrictive ordinances.

Summary of awards. Family by family, quiet inquiry was made into the disaster losses, the resources, liabilities, needs and plan of each.

Awards totaling $76,075.70 were made for the building and repair of 69 homes. Fourteen awards for $3,130.12 were made for small business or home vocation aid. Seventy-four household-goods awards totalled but $3,829.84 because the major part of the home furnishings were saved.

Guide posts for the future. Out of the experience at Leavenworth came some considerations that should be taken into account in considering future projects:

1. It should be clear to the Red Cross in any moving program that the area in question is subject to flood or other disaster hazards and that, if rehabilitated in its pre-flood location, Red Cross aid in future disasters may be required.
2. Red Cross participation should follow either condemnation of the affected area and provision for indemnification of property

owners through Government action and facilities, or voluntary action of a representative majority of the citizens. It may be feasible, or even desirable, in some situations for the Red Cross to participate in or to be a large factor in moving such an area on a family-by-family basis where a representative majority of the citizens favor such action, although no Governmental steps are taken toward condemnation.

3. The Red Cross should confine its participation to families customarily eligible for Red Cross aid, including home owners and small business establishments. The provision of homes for renters might be considered if the moving project jeopardizes their shelter. Likewise, non-disaster families in exceptional instances may require consideration when the moving of the area jeopardizes their livelihood or property and therefore makes them disaster sufferers.

4. Provision and maintenance of government services should be the responsibility of the Government, including roads, sidewalks, water and sewer service, and school facilities. The governmental interest may be in the elimination of the disaster hazard, the provision of park areas, or the development of low cost housing.

5. Churches, lodge halls and other semi-privately owned property should be the responsibility of the organization concerned.

6. The new site should be under such Red Cross or other control that lot assignments and type of construction would be in keeping with a well-planned community.

The human side. But the story of Leavenworth is not merely one of organizing for this or spending the money for that; it is also the story of people. In human terms, the gamut of rehabilitation problems was run. The 82-year-old owner of the local telephone system, who today climbs high poles to string wires, found his sole income source interrupted, and needed switchboard and other equipment replaced. An elderly woman, widowed by the flood, sought advice and help in establishing a poultry business for her support. The owner of the local water system found the source of supply, a spring, contaminated, and, therefore, declared unsafe by the health authorities. A young couple with two children had invested all their savings in a home now practically ruined. A small storekeeper lost stock and fixtures and the walls of his building were weakened. The few renters saw no prospects for new rental property. In all these and in many other problems the Red Cross gave counsel and aid to reestablish the home or income.

Eliminating Hazards at Ripley, Ohio

One special project in the Ohio Region involved the moving of 25 Ripley, Ohio, families from the river front to higher ground. On an average of twice a year for decades these homes in the lower section of Ripley had suffered from floods, necessitating Red Cross assistance in varying degrees. The 1937 flood completely wrecked or rendered uninhabitable, 23 of the 25 homes in the area. This devastation gave an opportunity for the removal of families to higher ground, and early in the emergency period the Kiwanis Club of Ripley fathered a plan of clearing the bottoms of residents to eliminate forever the hazards of floods.

With considerable agitation the idea gained favor in the community and by the time the Red Cross was ready to begin its rehabilitation program, the following cooperative plan was agreed upon by the Red Cross and the city and county officials:

1. The Red Cross agreed to move to higher ground all families recognized to be rehabilitation clients, and to stand the purchase price either of new houses and lots or the cost of lots and erection of homes to fit the requirements of the families.
2. Each family agreed to deed its river property to the city of Ripley and select a lot in any location out of the flood zone comparable in value to the one relinquished to the city. By such procedure, colonization was avoided.
3. In acquiring the old lots in the river bottoms the city agreed to beautify the area and prevent the erection of any buildings thereon in the future.

One house was moved to a new lot and four others were dismantled and moved to higher locations, while 19 homes were purchased or rebuilt—the Red Cross supplementing the resources of the family when this was necessary.

The "Point" at Louisville

Scene of greatest destruction at Louisville, Kentucky, was a low-lying strip of land bordering the river. Homes in this section were dashed to pieces by the raging water. Known as "The Point," the area had been subject to the flood hazard for years.

The city government wisely decided that the problem had gone on long enough unsolved. A plan was worked out for the relocation of 130 families on safe home sites. Condemnation proceedings were instituted against the properties, the city paying the owners according to law.

Some 100 of those families, already in need of Red Cross assistance, were further aided by supplemental aid from the organization, to make up the difference between what the city paid and what was needed for a decent new start in life on flood-proof ground.

The "Point," old sore, is to become a park.

Why Some Towns Were Not Moved

Uniontown, Kentucky. The citizens of this town of 1,236 people gave a great deal of careful consideration to the possibility of moving to a flood-free site. Finally it was decided not to attempt the project for the following reasons (which may be contrasted with the factors involved in the Leavenworth situation): land prices at the possible new site were deemed too high, government financial aid was not available, and the cost to the Red Cross of rehabilitating families on the old site was one-third less, approximately, than the estimated cost of rehabilitating them on the new location.

Shawneetown, Illinois. Immediately after the flood, plans were discussed for the re-location of this oldest town in the State of Illinois. The many complications involved, however, made it appear that several years might be required to reach an agreement on those plans and to obtain necessary funds. The Red Cross, therefore, completed its rehabilitation work with families on the old site.

Since that time a local housing authority, approved by the state, has been created with powers to acquire and hold property, to negotiate loans and issue bonds, and to condemn property. The Disaster Loan Corporation has advanced $10,000 to start the program. The state will provide an additional $140,000 for the taking up of options on real estate concerned. Property owners will be paid partly in cash and partly in bonds.

Thus Shawneetown will permanently protect itself against a serious disaster hazard.

The Louisville Claims Problem

Out of the emergency period in the City of Louisville grew an unusual problem in disaster relief which in fundamental character belongs in the discussion of the rehabilitation period, although the claimants were not beneficiaries in terms of Red Cross policy.

At the outset of the flood emergency, there was appointed in Louisville by the Mayor a flood relief committee to deal with the situation. While the Louisville Red Cross Chapter was active through its own organization, the Red Cross was not designated as the official relief agency until after the Mayor's committee had made large commitments.

The Mayor's committee, believing that only through the confiscation of existing stocks in stores could the needs for food and other necessary supplies be met, authorized the seizure of food and other goods from stores even though the owners were absent. This was done under a general understanding that the owners would receive reasonable compensation.

These dealers, when informed that the Red Cross had taken over the work of the Mayor's committee, thereupon came to Red Cross headquarters for a settlement of their claims.

After a conference between the Mayor and the Red Cross Regional Director, it was agreed that the Red Cross would work out a solution in a proper manner. It was decided to set up a special claims division in Louisville, under the direct supervision of James K. McClintock, National Red Cross Vice-Chairman in Charge of Finance.

Definition of "claim." A claim was early defined as a request for payment from the Red Cross without the essential documents which would permit the operating departments to handle, and the Accounting Department to audit, the accounts within established disaster procedures.

The fundamental position was adopted that the Red Cross was not undertaking to deal with these matters as claims against it for which it had a legal responsibility. It could not recognize as legal and binding a claim resulting from action by an authority other than its own.

It was agreed that claims would be considered by the Red Cross on the basis of the following: (1) food, clothing, medical supplies, articles usable in rescue or shelter work, or other items of a nature, grade and price which permit the reasonable assumption that they were needed to meet disaster needs; (2) direct evidence of the use to which the supplies were put, or evidence of circumstances which would support the assumption that the items were actually used for the benefit of disaster sufferers; (3) a showing or evidence of circumstances supporting a reasonable assumption that the supplies were requisitioned by a competent representative of the Mayor's committee; (4) allowance of only the actual cost of the supplies to dealer; (5) claimant must present evidence of ownership; (6) good faith will be assumed throughout—evidence of misrepresentation to invalidate entire claim; (7) claimants suffering such flood losses, in addition to the claim, that they are unable to support their families, even after payment of the claim, may register with the Red Cross for rehabilitation aid in accordance with regular policies; (8) loss or damage to fixtures, equipment or supplies not of a relief nature cannot be allowed as part of a claim although arising in the same place or business; (9) where non-relief supplies were taken from property not affected by the flood, the Red Cross cannot assume responsibility for losses caused by unlawful acts; and (10) merchandise damaged by the flood will not be allowed on a claim whether confiscated or not.

In addition to being governed by the foregoing rules, each claimant was required to execute an oath in presenting his claim.

Employment of investigators. The Claims Department employed a group of carefully selected investigators locally, consisting most of the time of 10 men, but numbering 15 at one point.

Summary of claims settled. Altogether, 2154 claims were filed for a total of $1,092,304.80. Cash payments in settlement totalled $468,671.78. In addition a considerable amount of merchandise and supplies in the various warehouses under the direction of the Red Cross was used in the settlement of claims. This was particularly true in the case of staple foods and outboard motors.

Will the Rivers Strike Again?

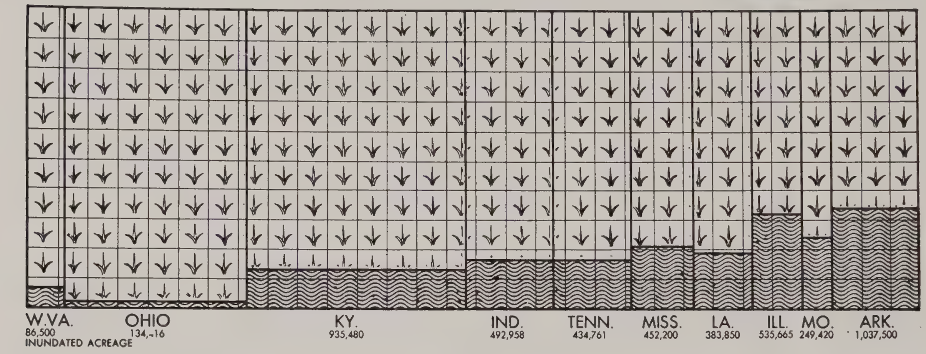
That question is on many lips as this report goes to press.

The answer is that they will if and when, weather experts assert, similar atmospheric conditions exist. It is granted that those conditions in December, 1936, and January, 1937, were unusual and not likely to occur frequently. But they *could* reoccur.

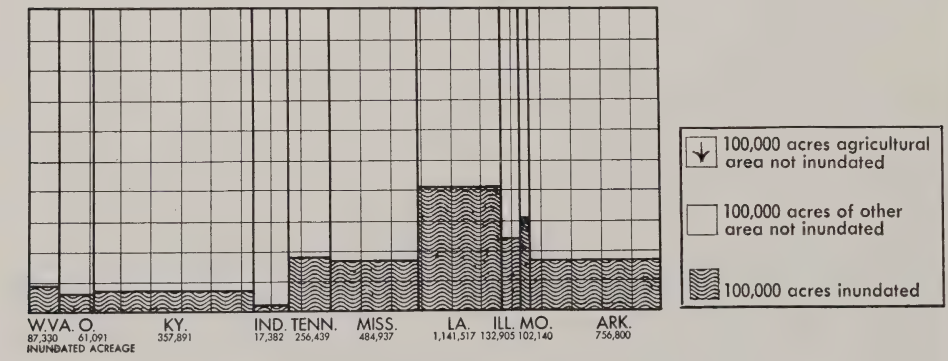
Control measures of various kinds may lessen the destructiveness of floods in these regions in the future. Steps are being taken in the direction of additional levees, check dams, reservoirs, erosion control and reforestation. All of these may be combined, and supplement each other, in a vast system of protection.

EXTENT OF INUNDATION IN FLOODED COUNTIES

ON AGRICULTURAL LAND



ON OTHER LAND



Agricultural acres in flooded counties	30,032,688
Inundated agricultural acres in flooded counties	4,742,750
Non-agricultural acres in flooded counties	20,964,432
Inundated non-agricultural acres in flooded counties	3,398,432
Total acres in flooded counties	50,997,120
Total inundated acres in flooded counties	8,141,182

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Red Cross Long-Time Objectives

For the Red Cross, its Chapters and National Organization, the following points sum up the plans with reference to the continuing hazard. The extent of this hazard, in terms of the 1937 flood, is indicated by the chart on the opposite page, showing the vast acreage inundated.

1. Community and state-wide preparedness understandings and plans to meet all known hazards.
2. Cooperative understandings with Federal, state and local governmental agencies concerned, and with private agencies.
3. Constantly improved methods and procedures in disaster relief.
4. Full evaluation and use of experience.
5. Continual staff instruction and improvement in competence.
6. Perfecting of organization for major disasters.
7. Popularizing of preparedness and preventive measures based upon the findings of practical study and research into the cause and nature of disasters.
8. Greater local self-sufficiency in time of disaster.
9. Full use of local resources.
10. Unity of action in time of disaster, based upon a common purpose, staff mobility, and appropriate methods.

VII

Service of Cooperating Agencies

THROUGHOUT the preceding chapters of this report, considerable reference has been made under various headings, to the excellent service and cooperation of other agencies, national state and local. Particularly in chapter three, on the administration of relief forces, was comment made on the coordination of Red Cross activities and those of Federal departments.

The degree of cooperation perfected in both Washington, D. C. and the field was notable in the history of disaster relief—a result of the growth of mutual understanding of aims and policies between the many important agencies and the Red Cross.

Said Admiral Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard at the 1937 Annual Red Cross Convention, "Those people who do not believe that government bureaus and departments can cooperate should have been present at the meetings that were held daily in the Red Cross Building, of the Army, the Navy, the Weather Bureau, WPA, Civilian Conservation Corps, Coast Guard and other agencies, when, without a ripple, without an argument, all bowed to the leadership of the Red Cross and followed their instructions. It was one of the best examples of perfect cooperation that I have ever seen."

Expenditures of Other Agencies

It was stated in chapter two, on the relief fund, that if to the sums contributed by the public there were added the value of donated supplies, the grand total would stand at around $28,000,000.

To this figure, in computing all relief expenditures, may be added the outlay of governmental agencies as follows:

Civilian Conservation Corps	$4,319,575.00
Works Progress Administration	4,250,000.00
War Department	3,649,000.00
Resettlement Administration	300,000.00
Tennessee Valley Authority	250,000.00
United States Public Health Service	196,381.26
National Youth Administration	106,460.00
Total	$13,071,416.26

In some cases the expenditures represented equipment or supplies, part of which may have been returned later. In other cases the expenditures covered activities during the flood period in lieu of similar expenditures which might have been incurred by the agency. Therefore, not all of the expenditures represent an actual additional outlay of government funds.

Loans. In addition to actual expenditures by Federal Government agencies, considerable sums were lent by the Disaster Loan Corporation, the Farm Credit Administration, the Resettlement Administration and the Federal Housing Administration. These aggregated slightly over $7,000,000, by far the largest amount coming from the Disaster Loan Corporation.

Reports of Federal Agencies

The official reports of the Army Engineers, Navy, Coast Guard, Weather Bureau, and the United Public Health Service have been drawn upon heavily to summarize the work of those agencies, elsewhere in these pages. Reference to the index will disclose the location of the sections concerned.

Still additional Federal agencies rendered valuable reports, excerpts from which follow:

Civilian Conservation Corps. For more than three weeks the full strength of the CCC organization in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys was utilized in emergency relief and rescue work. Altogether 22,296 men, approximately 400 reserve officers and technical supervisory personnel, and 2,000 trucks were engaged. Hundreds of persons in actual danger were rescued. Supplies were transported. Levees were strengthened. Seventy-five occupied or abandoned CCC camps were opened to refugees. Cots, mattresses and blankets were furnished.

Disaster Loan Corporation. Loaned $5,013,148.05 to flood victims who could not be serviced by regular banking facilities. Security accepted included first, second and third mortgages, furniture, fixtures, equipment, automobiles, live stock, machinery, crops, and stocks and bonds.

Farm Credit Administration. In addition to the service rendered through loans, many of the personnel of the local Farm Credit Administration organizations in the field rendered emergency aid of many kinds, particularly to farmers.

It is difficult to distinguish between loans made as a result of the flood and loans which would have been made otherwise, as the flood came at the time of the year when farmers normally would be borrowing for production purposes. Loan applications do not indicate whether individuals borrowed more heavily as a result of losses incurred in the flood although many of them undoubtedly did so.

However, on the basis of information available it is estimated that 9,071 loans representing $1,817,687 were made to flood sufferers by institutions under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration.

With the exception of one instance, a loan on the farm real estate, all were made by the emergency crop and feed loan office and, as already mentioned, by the production credit associations and were secured by chattel mortgages.

The following table gives the estimated number of loans to flood sufferers in the floods of 1937:

State	*Number*	*Amount*
Arkansas	4,706	$897,466
Illinois	130	23,195
Indiana	223	49,945
Kentucky	1,034	162,890
Louisiana	108	55,258
Mississippi	902	351,356
Missouri	233	43,755
Ohio	326	36,227
Pennsylvania	43	5,525
Tennessee	1,193	180,755
West Virginia	173	11,315
Total	9,071	$1,817,687

Federal Housing Administration. Special regulations issued under Section Six, as amended, of Title I of the National Housing Act, effective April 23, 1937, authorized loans or advances of credit for the restoration or rehabilitation of real property, equipment, and machinery damaged or destroyed by disasters in the years 1935 through 1939.

Under those special regulations, from April 1 to June 1, 1937, the FHA loaned $18,258.30.

National Youth Administration. The best available estimates indicate that between 15,000 and 18,000 National Youth Administration youth contributed direct services to the cause of flood relief in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys in January and February, 1937. Most local directors of the NYA informed their local Red Cross officials of the number of young people available for volunteer service and these young workers were absorbed in the ranks of adults operating food kitchens, refugee stations, and rescue and labor gangs.

Shortly after the passing of the emergency the NYA made special allocations totaling $106,460 for the relief of youthful flood sufferers in the six states most seriously affected. Of this total $71,160 went for increased student aid quotas and $35,300 for increased quotas on Work Project employment. In practically every community affected, projects were approved for the removal of debris, the clearing of water and sewer lines, cleaning up and restoration of public buildings and re-landscaping parks and river banks.

Resettlement Administration. Expenditures quoted below were made as a direct result of, and can be definitely attributed to, the 1937 flood. The nature of the program, however, and the fact that many of the families in the counties affected by the floods were receiving continuing assistance, makes compilation of an accurate report difficult. In addition to the loans and grants to clients, open market purchases of live stock feed, clothing, subsistence, etc., were made and distributed to flood sufferers.

RA expenditures included $200,000 in loan vouchers, $60,000 in authorized claims, $140,000 in grant vouchers, and $100,000 for rehabilitation, salvage and restoration—a total of $500,000.

Tennessee Valley Authority. At an estimated cost of $250,000, made available approximately 1000 men, 100 boats, 75 autos, 125 trucks and 10 ambulances, and performed other and varied services.

National Reemployment Service. Waived rules regarding eligibility for relief, and put men to work where they were most needed. In addition to doing this placement work, members of the NRS staff volunteered for rescue, canteen and transport service.

War Department. The Army is organized in the United States into nine Corps Areas, and when the floods started through the static conditions of the pressure area which caused the rains in the Upper Ohio tributaries, the Third Corps Area with headquarters in Baltimore came into play, turning out its men and its property at the request of the Red Cross.

As the flood went on down the Ohio, the Army could prepare ahead a few days knowing that the next effort would be between Kentucky and the states on the north. The Fifth Corps Area was called into play; after that the Sixth Corps Area; then the Seventh Corps Area; then the Eighth Corps Area; and finally the Fourth, so that six of the nine Corps Areas were actively engaged in supporting the work of the Red Cross.

Soldiers in complete organizations and as individual key men, were sent wherever needed. The Army supplied to the limit of its ability, tents, cots, blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, and even a field hospital completely equipped which went to Louisville.

Planes were used in carrying anti-typhoid and prophylactic vaccines and other medical items manufactured at high speed at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington.

Storehouses from San Francisco to San Antonio and New York were stripped to provide practically all that the Army had. All property, whether supplies, foodstuffs or perishables, was turned over to the Red Cross representative on the spot where needed, and those supplies not ultimately consumed were eventually returned.

Works Progress Administration. On the flood front 88,000 men worked day and night carrying sandbags to strengthen banks and levees, manning rescue boats, and assisting in the evacuation of threatened areas. Behind the lines with the Red Cross, the less spectacular work of constructing and operating tent cities and refugee camps, improving sanitary conditions to prevent disease, and transporting food, clothing, equipment, and supplies to stricken areas was going on.

Where the flood waters had subsided, the cleaning of mud and debris from streets and public buildings, and the reconstruction and repair of roads, bridges, buildings, and public utility equipment required the services of large numbers of WPA workers.

For the most part WPA rehabilitation activity was confined to public property, although regulations were sufficiently flexible to permit operations on private property where unusual conditions constituted a menace to public health.

On flood work, the WPA expended $4,250,000.

Non-Governmental Groups

Many hundreds of private groups, numbers of which have been named in other chapters, lent the Red Cross the invaluable aid of their resources. Unfortunately space does not permit reference to them all. The work of those not mentioned was equally important.

American Legion. The Departments of West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois mobilized practically every post within their confines for action. Thousands of Legionnaires served during the emergency along the long waterfront from West Virginia to Tennessee.

These men helped to quiet the fears of the panic stricken, rescued marooned victims, evacuated thousands of homeless, pulled oars, ran motor boats, stood guard, did patrol duty, preserved or salvaged property, prevented looting, maintained law and order, kept communication lines open, operated portable radio sets, opened field kitchens that fed thousands, established emergency hospitals, hauled supplies, provided safe drinking water, directed traffic, located missing persons, and responded to every possible kind of emergency pleas.

Outside of the flood areas, many more thousands of Legionnaires and members of the American Legion Auxiliary, went to work to support their comrades at the waterfront with the necessary supplies and funds. In hundreds of cities and towns, Legion committees working with military efficiency, made house-to-house canvasses to collect contributions of cash, food, clothing and bedding.

Official American Legion reports partially indicate the extent of Legion service:

Cash raised by posts for Red Cross flood fund	$253,459.96
Cash raised by posts for Legion flood fund	$ 84,248.12
Tons of food collected by Legion posts	5,025
Tons of clothing collected	3,025
Bedding collected	hundreds of tons

Veterans of Foreign Wars. Posts throughout the country can probably be credited with securing approximately $100,000 for the relief funds of the Red Cross and other agencies. Many hundreds of VFW volunteers performed valuable service in the flood area.

Emergency Fuel Committee. To meet pressing fuel needs in the flood zone, a Red Cross Emergency Fuel Committee was created under the chairmanship of L. A. Snead, War Time Fuel Director, which Committee consisted of representatives of the local coal merchants in each locality, representatives of petroleum products merchants in each section, secretaries of the coal producers associations in each coal producing district, 21 in number, coal traffic managers of the railroads serving the flood area, 15 in number, representatives of the leading operators in each producing district, representatives of small and portable stove manufacturers, representatives of the leading oil companies supplying oil or kerosene to the affected area, the representatives of the coal and oil industry assisting in supplying coal and oil stoves as well as coal, oil, or kerosene.

A representative was appointed in each locality to conserve available fuel supplies where any shortage existed, to contact the Red Cross in each district, to assume responsibility for making available and supplying not only fuel but heat to the families or refugee quarters in need of fuel; to take an inventory of available supplies and immediate and continuing needs, and to notify the Emergency Fuel Committee of the supply on hand and future requirements.

The Committee, through the secretaries of the coal associations serving the flood area, and representatives of the petroleum industry, stood by on a moment's notice to divert sufficient shipments to meet all requirements. The railway companies were ready to give such shipments special movement. The Committee also arranged to make deliveries by truck in the event that interrupted railroad transportation made this necessary.

Final Statement of Expenditures

December 31, 1937

Region	State	Rescue, Trans-portation and Mass Shelter	Food, Clothing, and Other Maintenance	Medical Nursing and Sanitation	Relief Workers for General Family Care and Assistance	Building and Repair	Household Goods	Agri-cultural Rehabili-tation	Other Occu-pational Rehabili-tation	Field Supervision	All Other Relief	Total
A	West Virginia	$50,440.10	$105,677.94	$26,748.87	$60,060.16	$174,011.50	$293,628.38	$4,587.40	$9,344.82	$29,267.33	$201.53	$753,968.03
B	Ohio	381,336.93	685,965.35	72,245.08	318,219.43	1,412,565.63	1,693,296.68	28,866.32	159,781.91	162,433.01	2,064.44	4,916,774.78
C	Kentucky	1,056,968.14	2,176,921.32	266,048.33	476,705.09	1,908,541.61	2,740,960.19	273,048.94	144,703.69	341,005.24	4,924.25	9,389,826.80
D–E	Indiana	418,489.37	532,831.60	148,506.12	212,189.67	1,763,315.80	1,272,000.90	129,039.05	122,339.39	151,397.41	3,617.79	4,753,727.10
F	Tenn., Miss., La., and Ala.	669,464.31	549,354.26	168,164.81	31,363.43	10,760.98	236,625.80	67,575.92	448.27	110,958.51	9,007.65	1,853,723.94
G	Illinois	149,844.46	217,900.43	57,809.73	50,235.21	429,686.32	360,228.76	25,895.80	20,351.36	56,999.00	2,485.06	1,371,436.13
H	Missouri	77,447.29	142,356.85	41,936.84	16,188.12	6,389.08	66,811.02	40,462.74	145.89	17,363.92	1,380.32	410,482.07
I	Arkansas	401,259.27	359,773.45	146,759.11	34,238.36	48,097.40	110,930.55	19,893.87	551.51	41,124.64	3,992.71	1,166,620.87
J	Pennsylvania	3,591.43	31.10	124.75	...	306.28	22.10	...	...	138.57	14.90	4,229.13
K	Misc. Midwestern	216.37	2,094.70	38.15	...	3,479.22	1,878.43	...	4.19	...	1,499.10	9,210.16
General Headquarters (Not allocated to Regions)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173,714.96	...	173,714.96
Total		$3,209,057.67	$4,772,907.00	$928,381.79	$1,199,199.47	$5,757,153.82	$6,776,382.81	$589,370.04	$457,671.03	$1,084,402.59	$29,187.75	$24,803,713.97
Unsettled Known and Estimated Commitments		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140,000.00
Disaster Preparedness Program		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,000.00
Uncommitted Balance Set Aside for Unforeseen Contingencies and Other Disasters		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	521,966.45
Grand Total		$3,209,057.67	$4,772,907.00	$928,381.79	$1,199,199.47	$5,757,153.82	$6,776,382.81	$589,370.04	$457,671.03	$1,084,402.59	$29,187.75	$25,565,680.42

VIII

Final Financial Report and Audit

THE reports of expenditures contained in this chapter and in Appendix C have been audited according to regular Red Cross procedure by the Office of Finance, United States War Department.

Further in accordance with established Red Cross policy, the statements of the disposition of funds for Ohio-Mississippi Valley Flood relief have been made as complete and meaningful as possible. The Red Cross has always considered the obligation to report the use of funds entrusted to it as parallel in importance to the responsibility of appealing to the public for such funds.

Expenditures by Types of Relief

Reference to the charts which shortly follow, showing the number of families receiving each kind of aid, and the amount spent in giving each type, will provide a quickly grasped, simple summary of the disaster in terms of both needs and money.

It will be seen that a larger percentage of the relief fund was expended for household goods than for any other single type of relief. Building and repairs came next, followed closely by food, clothing and other maintenance, and then by rescue, transportation and mass shelter. These four categories of relief required more than 80 per cent of the relief fund.

The most significant change reflected by comparison with the relief work in the Spring Floods of 1936 was the greatly increased proportionate amount required this time for rescue, transportation and mass shelter.

Of the entire relief fund approximately two-fifths was spent for emergency relief and three-fifths for rehabilitation.

The Question of "Overhead"

It will be seen that under two headings expenditures have been listed which might be considered so-called "overhead" expense. The first is for relief workers for general family care and assistance, which is the case work staff and their immediate assistants. The amount expended for this purpose represented 4.7 per cent of the total. However, the expenditure does not really represent an administrative cost but should be treated rather as a relief item the same as medical and nursing costs. While the value of family case work may be less generally understood than the value of medical and nursing service, nevertheless it is an important, indispensable service to disaster sufferers.

Although it may be an exaggerated case, one instance may help to illustrate the point: A case worker declined to recommend an award to a family because she found sufficient resources, including a sum of money in the bank. The man insisted that he had no money in the bank. After revisiting the bank and then the man two or three times the case worker was still unable to convince him that he had assets in the bank. Finally the man went with the case worker to the bank and discovered that approximately $600 was being held to his credit in an account which had been inactive some 16 years.

If the cost of administration were to be computed on a percentage basis there should be added to the relief expenditures not only the family service costs but certain items of relief which do not appear in the tabulated total.

The most readily understood of these is doubtless donated supplies. In this disaster food, clothing and other supplies were donated to an estimated value of more than $2,000,000. If this were added to the relief fund it would materially reduce the percentage of so-called "overhead."

Actually administrative costs in connection with donated supplies are considerably higher than when supplies are purchased in the exact kinds and quantities and at the locations needed. Another large item to be taken into account, which can not even be estimated, is the value of volunteer services. If, for example, the value of the volunteer services of the local advisory committee members and others could be computed, it would represent a very large additional relief item.

Field Supervision

Without taking into account any of these factors, but computing the cost merely upon the amount actually expended by the Red Cross, the item of field supervision represents 4.2 per cent of the total. As already indicated, it is somewhat meaningless to use this percentage although it is very low.

The percentage varied greatly between areas and regions for reasons depending upon the nature of the job. The percentage is, therefore, no accurate guide as to whether an economical job was done from the standpoint of administrative costs.

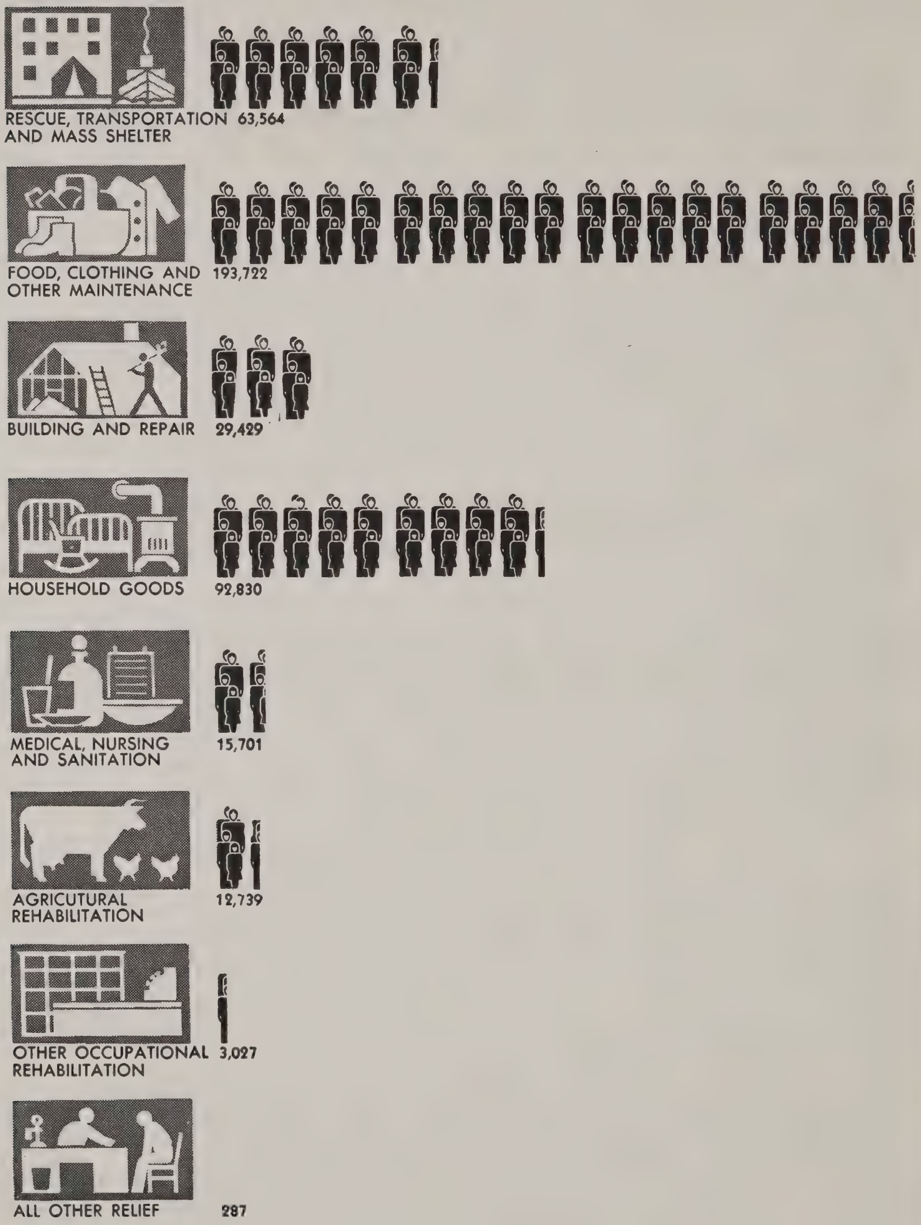
For example, a region which had a very large task during the emergency period, involving an expenditure of millions, largely in bulk purchases, and a relatively small rehabilitation task, involving only a few hundred thousands, would naturally have a much lower percentage of the total expended for field supervision than would be the case in a region where the conditions were reversed.

Accounting and Audit Procedures

Proper financial control and audit are essentials of the Administration of disaster relief. Therefore, upon receipt of the reports of the devastation caused by the flood, it became necessary to organize and develop rapidly the accounting organization to work with the operating organization.

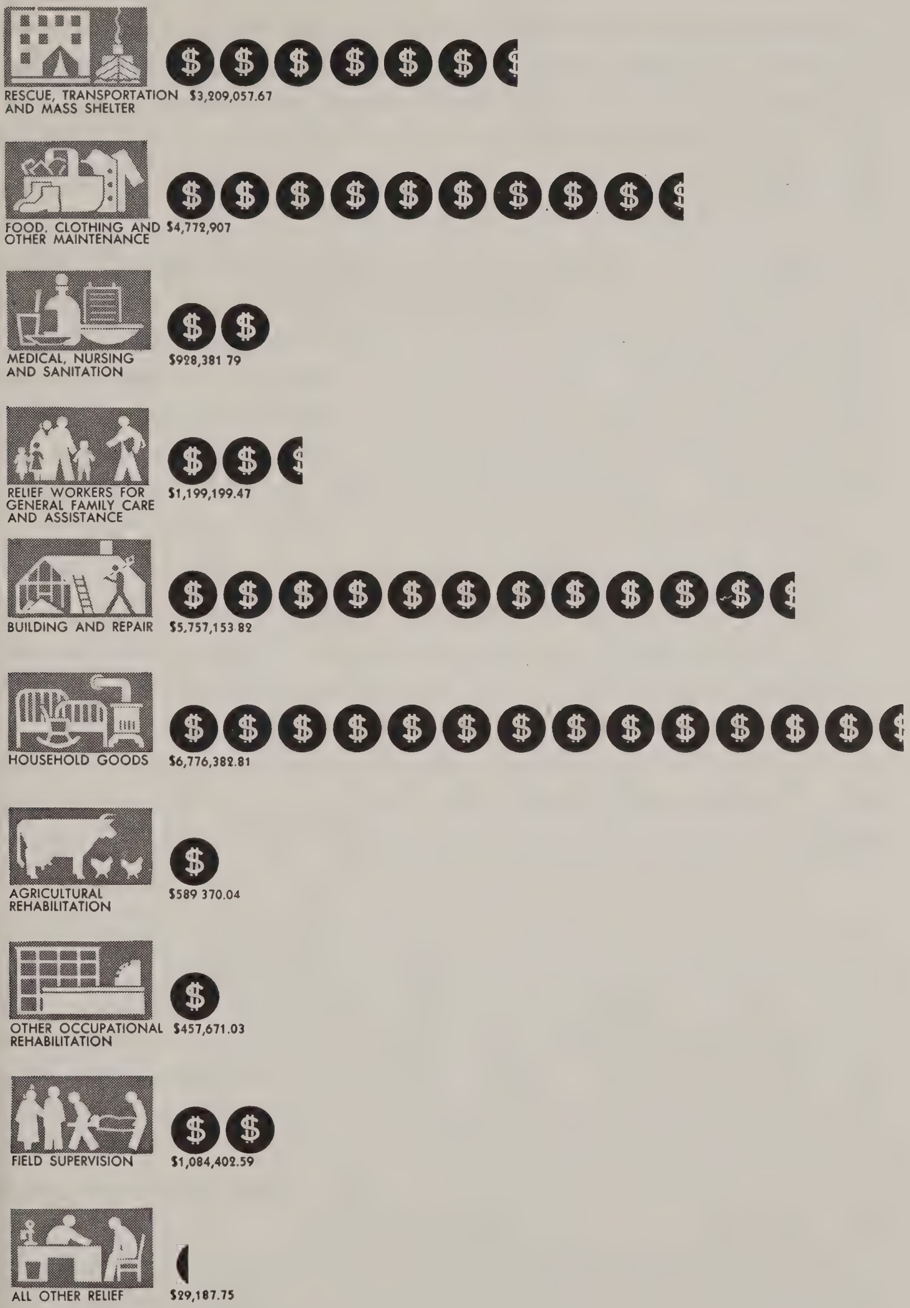
During the early weeks when the 3,711 Chapters throughout the country were busily engaged in raising a huge relief fund, with equal rapidity the Accounting Department was establishing itself so as to permit the efficient functioning so essential for the protection of and the proper accounting for the funds being entrusted to the American Red Cross.

FAMILIES . . .
(NUMBER RECEIVING EACH TYPE OF RELIEF)



Each family represents 10,000 families

EXPENDITURES (BY KINDS OF RELIEF)



Each disc represents $500,000

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The officers and other workers in the Chapters and Branches engaged in the work of raising the relief fund and the public in making its contributions, all did so with the firm conviction and feeling of confidence that there would be no misuse of any of the monies being raised and that when the operation had been brought to a conclusion, there would be support for all expenditures.

Assignment of Accountants. In building up the accounting organization, members of the National Department of Accounts were immediately assigned to the regional headquarters serving as regional accountants and reporting to the Chief Accountant at General Headquarters. These were, in turn, supported by a staff of workers temporarily engaged to serve the Red Cross during the relief operation. It did not take the new men long to grasp the requirements which, to be effective in times of emergency, must necessarily be simple and completely void of red tape.

Duties of Accountants. The first duties of the accounting personnel were threefold. It was necessary to gather as accurate information as possible so that the regional directors could make authentic reports to give the Headquarters at Washington as positive a picture of the disaster needs as possible. At the same time it was necessary to arrange adequate office space, to give to the accounting personnel instructions as to what each was expected to do, and to install the necessary forms and records.

Equally important during the first few days was the responsibility of obtaining for the regional directors and for the Chief Accountant and the General Director complete lists of emergency commitments which were being made not only by National Organization personnel assigned to the various counties but also by Chapter officials and other local individuals and organizations, endeavoring to classify these commitments as between those which the Red Cross would normally be expected to assume and those which fall outside the scope and policies of Red Cross disaster relief.

In establishing the organization to do these things, its flexibility had to be such as to permit the meeting of any type of situation without breaking down the essential control over commitments and disbursements. In some parts of the affected territory the emergency commitments represented a large percentage of the total relief cost, whereas in others this part of the operation involved an outlay comparatively small in relation to the needs for later rehabilitation.

Cost estimates. As fact material was assembled, it became possible for the regional directors to submit to the General Disaster Headquarters estimates of the amounts needed to cover emergency commitments and the later cost of rehabilitation. The earlier estimates, of course, were based upon meager information but as rapidly as the real facts became available, revisions were made. Thus National Headquarters was kept constantly apprised of the needs in the field so that they were guided accordingly in urging Chapters to continue their efforts toward raising the amount which appeared to be needed.

Payment of bills. Every effort was made to expedite the payment of emergency bills. This not only established confidence on the part of local citizens who had been devoting their own time day and night in taking care of disaster sufferers but it also had its effect on the economic rehabilitation of the communities concerned. At the same time it was necessary to guard against the payment of bills which could not be considered a legitimate charge against the relief fund, but even the questionable ones were given as early consideration as possible in order that a definite settlement might be effected without a protracted delay.

Control of commitments. The emergency period continued even after the real rehabilitation phase of the operation had commenced. This meant that the accountants were involved in seeing to it that area directors and others concerned had an understanding of the method of controling their own work and in reporting rehabilitation commitments made by them. Regional directors gave authorizations to area directors permitting the latter to incur expenditures up to specified amounts. As awards were made and disbursing orders issued they were forwarded daily to the accounting department in the regional office where an up-to-date control was always maintained of all commitments in all places within the region.

What is known as the "disbursing order system" was used. This provided that the accounting department was to be given immediate advice as commitments were made, and the names of the vendors and others who had been authorized to deliver supplies or services to the disaster sufferers. The vendors were instructed to send their bills to regional headquarters for payment. When received at regional headquarters the bills were given final internal Red Cross audit and checked against the commitment record which had previously been established.

Working advances. Payments from regional headquarters were made from working advances sent from General Headquarters, which, in turn, received advances from the National Treasurer in accordance with needs. No Red Cross employee was authorized both to receive and expend contributions. Therefore the channels of reporting and collecting contributions, and of reporting and paying commitments were separate and distinct.

Checks in payment of bills were signed by the regional director and countersigned by the regional accountant. In addition to this safeguard, all employees entrusted with official funds were covered by a fidelity bond.

Audit. The thoroughness of the War Department Audit has long been recognized and it is gratifying to note that the care with which the internal audit was made, under the supervision of regular Red Cross accountants, finally resulted in suspensions of less than 500 items in comparison with close to a million bills which were paid.

APPENDIX A

Summary of Emergency Relief by Regions and States

Region	State	Families Affected By Flood	Camp and Concentration Centers in Operation	Camp and Concentration Centers Population Maximum No. of Families	Families Under Care Outside of Concentration Centers and Camps	Total Families Cared For	Field Hospitals in Operation	Patients Under Care in Field Hospitals	Persons Immunized				Boats In Use	Livestock Cared For
									Typhoid	Diphtheria	Other	Total		
A	West Virginia	17,615	55	5,767	2,296	8,063	18	594	4,206	800	150	5,156	450	135
B	Ohio	54,641	238	7,568	5,565	13,133	26	547	50,234	1,034	193	51,461	1,315	386
C	Kentucky	85,381	771	81,771	31,583	113,354	98	2,139	341,978	13,741	1,200	356,919	2,180	33,325
D-E	Indiana	32,312	102	10,643	24	10,667	42	1,853	144,048	20	1,653	145,721	1,385	9,881
F	Tennessee	11,800	93	20,624	9,563	30,187	45	5,573	88,218	5,575	14,864	108,657	1,002*	11,110
F	Mississippi	7,773	31	3,060	1,738	4,798	2	81	3,943	699	594	5,236	....	1,993
F	Louisiana	6,001	15	1,055	2,364	3,419	2	142	1,865	85	1,188	3,138	....	1,833
F	Alabama	....	5	856	37	893	1	277	2,981	....	....	2,981	....	....
G	Illinois	18,313	109	3,627	9,020	12,647	29	832	29,096	....	4,219	33,315	300	3,956
H	Missouri	12,600	77	7,887	5,852	13,739	23	1,959	16,325	29	7,552	23,906	244	4,275
I	Arkansas	40,916	75	11,968	5,775	17,743	29	2,448	32,742	6,637	14,227	53,606	396	5,009
J	Pennsylvania	54	4	308	....	308	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
K	**Misc. Midwestern	333	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total	287,739	1,575	155,134	73,817	228,951	315	16,445	715,636	28,620	45,840	790,096	7,272	71,903

* Boats controlled through the Memphis office patrolled the Mississippi River from Memphis to New Orleans moving downstream with the crest of the flood.

** Minor floods in Northern Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Total Flooded Counties........ 196
Total Refugee Counties........ 144

Total All Counties.......... 340

APPENDIX B

Case Statistics

	Region and State												
	A–West Virginia	B–Ohio	C–Kentucky	D–E–Indiana	F–Tennessee	F–Mississippi	F–Louisiana	G–Illinois	H–Missouri	I–Arkansas	J–Pennsylvania*	K–Misc. Midwestern*	Total
Number of Cases Registered	11, 287	49, 254	88, 065	28, 533	8, 923	6, 694	5, 044	17, 271	8, 562	34, 584	54	333	258, 604
Number of Cases Aided	10, 009	44, 843	77, 011	25, 727	8, 432	6, 368	5, 036	16, 495	8, 362	33, 574	22	268	236, 147
Number Killed	6	10	22	9	8	......	1	10	34	37	....	....	137
Number Injured	11	16	106	38	8	......	......	6	37	322	....	....	544
White:													
Owner	3, 382	11, 730	20, 783	9, 695	393	187	944	4, 300	322	557	....	....	52, 293
Renter	7, 234	28, 175	44, 307	15, 095	4, 707	1, 064	1, 769	7, 504	6, 105	12, 033	....	....	127, 993
Colored:													
Owner	76	655	3, 169	586	313	421	282	995	133	637	....	....	7, 267
Renter	465	8, 666	19, 745	2, 256	3, 507	5, 022	2, 042	4, 441	1, 808	17, 561	....	....	65, 513
Total:													
Owner	3, 458	12, 385	23, 952	10, 281	706	608	1, 226	5, 295	455	1, 194	....	....	59, 560*
Renter	7, 699	36, 841	64, 052	17, 351	8, 214	6, 086	3, 811	11, 945	7, 913	29, 594	....	....	193, 506*
Buildings Damaged:													
Dwellings	2, 766	9, 771	19, 181	7, 408	460	46	37	3, 704	180	252	3	58	43, 866
Barns	64	546	1, 236	623	75	4	1	485	68	63	....	....	3, 165
Other	304	3, 437	5, 483	2, 359	102	1	......	1, 951	76	40	2	6	13, 761
Total	3, 134	13, 754	25, 900	10, 390	637	51	38	6, 140	324	355	5	64	60, 792
Buildings Destroyed													
Dwellings	59	568	1, 079	977	157	6	1	158	48	152	2	4	3, 211
Barns	15	220	362	328	64	......	......	98	15	81	....	....	1, 183
Other	86	2, 226	2, 776	2, 198	86	......	1	971	33	81	....	8	8, 466
Total	160	3, 014	4, 217	3, 503	307	6	2	1, 227	96	314	2	12	12, 860
Number Repaired:													
Dwellings	1, 609	5, 829	6, 773	3, 973	62	10	1	2, 566	50	117	4	7	21, 001
Barns	13	170	393	186	......	......	......	128	......	11	....	....	901
Other	40	1, 036	1, 852	545	7	......	......	540	3	9	1	....	4, 033
Total	1, 662	7, 035	9, 018	4, 704	69	10	1	3, 234	53	137	5	7	25, 935
Number Replaced:													
Dwellings	19	266	580	520	7	2	......	83	9	85	1	1	1, 573
Barns	1	77	140	71	1	......	......	22	2	27	....	....	341
Other	12	724	1, 215	556	12	......	......	427	2	5	....	....	2, 953
Total	32	1, 067	1, 935	1, 147	20	2	......	532	13	117	1	1	4, 867
Number of Families Reporting losses:													
Food and Clothing	5, 634	28, 072	54, 698	21, 809	6, 318	1, 751	3, 617	6, 919	2, 960	18, 175	....	....	149, 953
Buildings	2, 485	8, 808	18, 023	7, 252	190	20	18	3, 370	145	245	2	21	40, 579
Household Goods	6, 179	21, 530	39, 910	13, 289	3, 665	204	134	6, 841	2, 330	8, 571	21	64	102, 738
Agricultural	100	654	4, 929	1, 844	902	121	1, 909	1, 311	890	1, 930	....	....	14, 590
Other Occupational	128	1, 518	2, 176	1, 094	40	2	147	248	22	16	....	....	5, 391
Number of Families Receiving Aid:													
Rescue Transportation and Mass Shelter	2, 298	5, 638	18, 184	5, 429	2, 953	644	888	3, 995	3, 225	19, 909	310	91	63, 564
Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	6, 394	28, 459	64, 730	21, 798	7, 644	6, 158	4, 545	14, 174	7, 796	31, 805	9	210	193, 722
Building and Repairs	1, 881	6, 978	12, 070	5, 348	128	16	17	2, 619	128	224	5	15	29, 429
Household Goods	5, 530	19, 635	33, 354	11, 257	3, 446	287	113	5, 982	2, 744	10, 422	3	57	92, 830
Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	569	1, 330	3, 109	2, 618	853	239	394	1, 270	1, 255	4, 044	4	16	15, 701
Agricultural	61	471	4, 347	1, 406	744	348	1, 851	631	930	1, 940	....	10	12, 739
Other Occupational	87	953	1, 208	602	22	......	......	137	4	11	....	3	3, 027
Other including Burial Expenses	4	22	103	15	2	......	8	6	8	119	....	....	287
Live Stock Losses:													
Work Animals	2	25	1, 039	348	110	6	16	132	127	163	....	....	1, 968
Cattle	7	85	1, 412	565	158	26	261	212	259	366	....	3	3, 354
Hogs	37	971	13, 277	3, 931	1, 055	324	3, 109	2, 998	3, 069	2, 745	....	....	31, 516
Poultry	2, 648	10, 499	95, 729	32, 475	11, 249	904	835	32, 575	26, 405	29, 963	....	....	243, 282
Other	9	941	2, 640	2, 873	156	938	4	1, 724	1, 292	848	....	....	11, 425
Total	2, 703	12, 521	114, 097	40, 192	12, 728	2, 198	4, 225	37, 641	31, 152	34, 085	....	3	291, 545

* Best information available, but incomplete.

Region A—West Virginia

	County									
	Brooke	Cabell	Hancock	Jackson-Pleasants-Tyler-Wood	Marshall	Mason	Ohio	Wayne	Wetzel	Total
Number of Cases Registered	265	5,661	38	639	661	1,095	1,581	723	624	11,287
Number of Cases Aided	253	4,937	21	569	630	871	1,437	682	609	10,009
Number Killed	......	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6
Number Injured	1	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11
White:										
Owner	46	1,565	38	230	203	532	325	263	180	3,382
Renter	134	3,777	......	390	452	523	1,066	451	441	7,234
Colored:										
Owner	8	31	......	5	......	22	7	3	......	76
Renter	77	180	......	14	1	10	175	6	2	465
Total:										
Owner	54	1,596	38	235	203	554	332	266	180	3,458
Renter	211	3,957	......	404	453	533	1,241	457	443	7,699
Buildings Damaged:										
Dwellings	37	1,475	34	137	157	467	192	181	86	2,766
Barns	......	34	1	7	......	15	......	6	1	64
Other	......	148	3	13	2	124	5	9	......	304
Total	37	1,657	38	157	159	606	197	196	87	3,134
Buildings Destroyed:										
Dwellings	......	30	......	11	1	7	5	4	1	59
Barns	......	10	......	3	......	......	......	2	......	15
Other	......	43	......	25	2	15	......	1	......	86
Total	......	83	......	39	3	22	5	7	1	160
Number Repaired:										
Dwellings	35	873	25	63	121	224	113	105	50	1,609
Barns	......	7	1	1	......	2	......	2	......	13
Other	......	15	1	3	1	14	2	4	......	40
Total	35	895	27	67	122	240	115	111	50	1,662
Number Replaced:										
Dwellings	......	10	......	1	......	3	2	2	1	19
Barns	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Other	......	6	1	3	1	1	......	......	......	12
Total	......	17	1	4	1	4	2	2	1	32
Number of Families Reporting Losses:										
Food and Clothing	233	2,527	22	101	554	594	531	485	587	5,634
Buildings	35	1,257	29	200	119	405	193	192	55	2,485
Household Goods	50	3,815	10	424	192	619	435	540	94	6,179
Agricultural	......	29	......	1	1	51	......	17	1	100
Other Occupational	......	86	......	2	1	17	9	10	3	128
Number of Families Receiving Aid:										
Rescue Transportation and Mass Shelter	157	1,270	5	227	37	84	411	106	1	2,298
Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	234	2,443	22	119	568	683	1,250	479	596	6,394
Building and Repairs	35	936	25	186	120	238	121	167	53	1,881
Household Goods	49	3,388	5	402	192	506	371	519	98	5,530
Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	1	387	1	2	90	19	53	14	2	569
Agricultural	......	23	......	......	1	19	1	17	......	61
Other Occupational	......	62	1	2	......	3	7	9	3	87
Other including Burial Expenses	......	3	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	4
Live Stock Losses:										
Work Animals	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2
Cattle	......	3	......	......	......	1	......	3	......	7
Hogs	......	22	......	8	......	......	......	7	......	37
Poultry	......	2,201	......	100	......	208	......	139	......	2,648
Other	......	9	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9
Total	......	2,237	......	108	......	209	......	149	......	2,703

Region B—

	County									
	Adams	Athens	Belmont	Brown	Butler	Clermont	Columbiana	Coshocton	Gallia	Hamilton
Number of Cases Registered	901	34	1,443	889	5	1,342	54	159	926	22,583
Number of Cases Aided	834	34	1,407	777	4	1,219	49	155	752	20,513
Number Killed	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Number Injured	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	5
White:										
Owner	431	....	222	412	3	622	13	43	408	2,619
Renter	449	34	1,041	354	2	620	13	112	430	12,604
Colored:										
Owner	12	....	11	65	....	25	14	1	25	131
Renter	3	....	169	52	....	66	14	....	63	7,229
Total:										
Owner	443	....	233	477	3	647	27	44	433	2,750
Renter	452	34	1,210	406	2	686	27	112	493	19,833
Buildings Damaged:										
Dwellings	361	....	174	319	3	546	1	1	425	1,984
Barns	36	....	....	43	....	83	....	....	23	61
Other	392	....	24	248	1	442	....	....	224	479
Total	789	....	198	610	4	1,071	1	1	672	2,524
Buildings Destroyed:										
Dwellings	33	....	5	37	....	110	....	....	7	216
Barns	18	....	2	10	....	61	....	....	5	36
Other	220	....	7	111	....	440	....	....	164	380
Total	271	....	14	158	....	611	....	....	176	632
Number Repaired:										
Dwellings	282	....	109	177	2	306	1	....	212	1,222
Barns	10	....	....	14	....	32	....	....	3	29
Other	134	....	2	61	....	113	....	....	44	223
Total	426	....	111	252	2	451	1	....	259	1,474
Number Replaced:										
Dwellings	20	....	....	26	....	46	....	....	3	94
Barns	5	....	....	5	....	24	....	....	2	10
Other	58	....	....	46	....	147	....	....	57	112
Total	83	....	....	77	....	217	....	....	62	216
Number of Families Reporting Losses:										
Food and Clothing	387	33	1,380	407	....	930	19	81	524	9,575
Buildings	365	1	144	348	....	494	1	1	377	2,054
Household Goods	592	1	326	435	....	928	1	18	569	6,704
Agricultural	50	....	12	48	....	98	....	....	72	62
Other Occupational	51	....	7	67	....	126	....	....	14	555
Number of Families Receiving Aid:										
Rescue Transporation and Mass Shelter	87	2	132	77	....	524	15	18	96	3,346
Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	618	33	1,372	621	1	1,033	19	154	563	8,118
Building and Repairs	318	....	100	246	2	411	1	....	240	1,663
Household Goods	508	1	298	347	4	799	....	....	444	6,420
Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	17	1	157	39	....	99	5	3	41	551
Agricultural	25	....	8	26	....	80	....	....	28	50
Other Occupational	24	....	3	40	....	65	....	....	7	396
Other including Burial Expenses	....	1	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	6
Live Stock Losses:										
Work Animals	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	3
Cattle	....	....	....	4	....	2	....	....	5	16
Hogs	9	....	....	5	1	37	....	....	47	719
Poultry	231	....	25	356	12	1,744	....	....	904	2,929
Other	....	....	....	1	....	245	....	....	544	56
Total	240	....	25	366	13	2,032	....	....	1,501	3,723

Ohio

County												
Jefferson	Lawrence	Licking	Meigs	Monroe	Morgan	Muskingum	Pike	Scioto	Trumbull	Tuscarawas	Washington	Totals
369	4,891	96	2,163	236	140	940	21	9,724	189	49	2,100	49,254
314	4,472	94	1,948	203	139	845	15	8,952	98	39	1,980	44,843
1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	4	16
153	1,688	16	1,113	143	58	198	7	2,670	37	13	861	11,730
202	2,941	72	956	93	78	418	14	6,508	46	11	1,177	28,175
1	103	3	44	....	1	58	....	124	9	....	28	655
13	159	4	50	....	3	266	....	422	97	24	32	8,666
154	1,791	19	1,157	143	59	256	7	2,794	46	13	889	12,385
215	3,100	76	1,006	93	81	684	14	6,930	143	35	1,209	36,841
62	1,234	1	959	101	27	253	3	2,463	13	3	838	9,771
1	65	....	57	3	....	4	....	137	....	....	33	546
3	365	....	436	31	9	56	....	522	3	....	202	3,437
66	1,664	1	1,452	135	36	313	3	3,122	16	3	1,073	13,754
1	46	....	11	1	2	2	....	78	....	....	19	568
....	20	....	20	....	....	1	....	35	....	....	12	220
1	182	....	202	....	3	66	....	259	1	....	190	2,226
2	248	....	233	1	5	69	....	372	1	....	221	3,014
7	839	....	533	44	23	175	2	1,295	....	3	597	5,829
....	15	....	23	....	....	1	....	32	....	....	11	170
1	99	....	138	4	8	38	....	95	....	....	76	1,036
8	953	....	694	48	31	214	2	1,422	....	3	684	7,035
....	22	....	5	....	2	1	....	36	....	....	11	266
....	7	....	6	....	....	1	....	12	....	....	5	77
....	49	....	61	....	3	42	....	54	....	....	95	724
....	78	....	72	....	5	44	....	102	....	....	111	1,067
308	3,790	93	1,562	201	31	623	13	6,283	40	2	1,790	28,072
68	967	1	812	98	29	228	3	1,981	12	3	821	8,808
33	2,133	6	947	44	30	559	11	6,759	28	11	1,395	21,530
....	51	....	29	28	5	10	4	153	6	....	26	654
....	100	....	81	19	6	20	....	415	....	1	56	1,518
48	352	12	16	17	....	133	3	684	75	1	....	5,638
307	4,008	95	1,708	197	129	719	14	6,917	24	37	1,772	28,459
7	826	....	573	46	25	175	2	1,719	....	6	618	6,978
11	1,972	6	727	27	27	463	11	6,269	15	12	1,274	19,635
14	63	6	74	25	....	54	....	141	....	3	37	1,330
....	42	....	21	23	4	33	....	111	2	....	18	471
....	65	....	33	3	5	7	....	276	....	....	29	953
....	1	....	7	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	22
....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	1	....	1	25
....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	52	....	....	1	85
....	4	....	7	....	8	5	....	125	3	....	1	971
....	1,061	....	232	....	....	5	....	2,818	62	....	120	10,499
....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	61	....	....	9	941
....	1,097	....	240	....	8	10	....	3,068	66	....	132	12,521

Region C —

	County								
	Anderson	Ballard	Boone	Boyd	Bracken	Breckenridge	Bullitt	Butler	Calloway
Number of Cases Registered	35	391	154	2,000	581	309	896	41	93
Number of Cases Aided	27	374	99	1,817	453	290	847	32	62
Number Killed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number Injured	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
White:									
Owner	15	66	91	498	248	105	393	24	42
Renter	19	283	62	1,368	290	175	444	12	44
Colored:									
Owner	....	15	....	39	22	13	21	4	2
Renter	1	27	1	95	21	16	35	1	5
Total:									
Owner	15	81	91	537	270	118	414	28	44
Renter	20	310	63	1,463	311	191	479	13	49
Buildings Damaged:									
Dwellings	12	38	60	553	252	48	358	14	6
Barns	....	22	9	20	18	1	80	3	....
Other	8	37	38	94	176	24	315	18	1
Total	20	97	107	667	446	73	753	35	7
Buildings Destroyed:									
Dwellings	....	15	19	30	27	10	7	3	2
Barns	....	7	12	11	11	5	5	1	....
Other	....	25	36	42	136	52	39	5	....
Total	....	47	67	83	174	67	51	9	2
Number Repaired:									
Dwellings	8	9	14	296	124	29	209	10	1
Barns	....	4	4	3	8	....	21	....	....
Other	1	3	6	27	76	8	103	3	....
Total	9	16	24	326	208	37	333	13	1
Number Replaced:									
Dwellings	....	5	4	16	15	5	4	2	1
Barns	....	5	2	3	3	4	3	....	....
Other	....	5	7	13	63	28	12	....	....
Total	....	15	13	32	81	37	19	2	1
Number of Families Reporting Losses:									
Food and Clothing	15	380	80	1,434	277	274	565	19	51
Buildings	13	50	23	467	245	62	308	19	3
Household Goods	24	161	34	1,202	360	62	606	15	3
Agricultural	8	110	10	22	11	14	253	5	42
Other Occupational	....	10	....	51	17	16	33	....	1
Number of Families Receiving Aid:									
Rescue Transportation and Mass Shelter	3	25	2	171	40	....	12	1	....
Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	14	382	78	1,557	369	270	677	24	51
Building and Repairs	8	16	17	305	154	39	190	13	2
Household Goods	23	154	33	1,035	303	48	490	13	2
Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	....	12	2	55	10	46	3	....	1
Agricultural	2	110	10	17	2	12	148	5	12
Other Occupational	....	7	....	17	7	8	11	....	....
Other including Burial Expenses	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Live Stock Losses:									
Work Animals	....	35	11	....	3	....	119	1	....
Cattle	....	50	....	1	5	....	37	3	....
Hogs	6	450	4	7	42	....	1,747	177	....
Poultry	33	1,738	500	425	349	81	10,267	37	113
Other	....	15	....	....	1	....	282	....	....
Total	39	2,288	515	433	400	81	12,452	218	113

Kentucky

County											
Campbell	Carlisle	Carroll	Casey	Christian	Crittenden	Cumberland	Daviess	Estill	Fleming	Franklin	Fulton
5, 192	38	671	1	21	365	30	1, 359	1	21	2, 147	1, 100
4, 659	33	605	1	14	341	12	1, 237	1	21	1, 852	1, 073
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
15	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	....
1, 758	6	228	1	2	112	13	156	....	9	203	93
2, 890	30	414	....	8	234	17	934	1	10	1, 212	488
46	....	5	....	5	6	....	19	....	2	126	7
498	2	24	....	6	11	....	250	....	....	603	497
1, 804	6	233	1	7	118	13	175	....	11	329	100
3, 388	32	438	....	14	245	17	1, 184	1	10	1, 815	985
1, 387	4	317	....	1	36	3	96	....	9	405	50
29	....	41	....	....	12	....	37	....	3	11	10
97	1	182	....	1	17	3	49	....	1	95	12
1, 513	5	540	....	2	65	6	182	....	13	511	72
92	....	67	....	....	1	....	11	....	....	8	23
16	....	28	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	1	2
125	....	200	....	....	13	....	55	....	....	30	8
233	....	295	....	....	14	....	71	....	....	39	33
14	3	83	....	1	14	....	64	....	....	191	18
13	....	7	....	....	3	....	14	....	....	6	2
46	....	32	....	1	1	....	25	....	....	30	3
73	3	122	....	2	18	....	103	....	....	227	23
48	....	31	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	3	8
8	....	16	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
65	....	85	....	....	3	....	41	....	....	15	4
121	....	132	....	....	3	....	49	....	....	19	12
3, 342	33	459	2	6	215	1	956	....	17	1, 261	124
1, 347	4	376	....	1	38	5	95	....	9	314	57
2, 922	19	409	....	8	59	2	484	....	13	1, 093	139
55	19	158	....	....	64	1	351	....	....	42	69
43	3	32	....	1	3	....	3	....	....	45	1
1, 089	7	256	1	....	1	....	325	....	3	491	292
3, 390	33	432	1	11	325	11	1, 012	....	20	1, 618	990
1, 076	3	126	....	1	16	....	75	....	....	208	30
2, 844	18	356	....	8	54	1	467	....	12	1, 011	236
318	1	37	....	....	5	....	102	1	9	92	85
38	16	121	....	1	64	....	332	....	....	27	212
37	....	16	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	17	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
....	....	4	....	....	1	....	80	....	....	1	4
4	....	9	....	....	....	....	287	....	....	8	51
6	11	20	....	....	68	....	845	....	....	24	78
801	58	2, 183	....	12	47	....	9, 389	....	80	1, 084	321
....	....	44	....	....	....	....	689	....	....	18	27
811	69	2, 260	....	12	116	....	11, 290	....	80	1, 135	481

Region C—

	County								
	Gallatin	Garrard	Graves	Greenup	Hancock	Hardin	Harrison	Henderson	Henry
Number of Cases Registered	126	2	27	742	684	396	11	941	174
Number of Cases Aided	118	2	21	675	639	340	10	854	150
Number Killed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number Injured	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
White:									
Owner	23	....	9	261	272	173	2	215	51
Renter	88	2	15	411	340	169	9	609	121
Colored:									
Owner	8	....	1	23	44	34	....	15	....
Renter	7	....	1	47	28	20	....	102	2
Total:									
Owner	31	....	10	284	316	207	2	230	51
Renter	95	2	16	458	368	189	9	711	123
Buildings Damaged:									
Dwellings	44	....	2	238	246	203	....	137	47
Barns	1	....	1	15	47	44	....	39	15
Other	11	....	....	70	110	161	....	104	28
Total	56	....	3	323	403	408	....	280	90
Buildings Destroyed:									
Dwellings	15	....	....	13	6	41	....	30	9
Barns	2	....	....	3	4	19	....	10	6
Other	31	....	....	23	94	118	....	83	28
Total	48	....	....	39	104	178	....	123	43
Number Repaired:									
Dwellings	7	....	2	104	110	87	....	72	21
Barns	....	....	1	4	11	5	....	8	3
Other	1	....	....	18	30	27	....	32	3
Total	8	....	3	126	151	119	....	112	27
Number Replaced:									
Dwellings	11	....	....	2	1	17	....	10	6
Barns	....	....	....	1	....	5	....	....	1
Other	12	....	....	7	25	28	....	18	12
Total	23	....	....	10	26	50	....	28	19
Number of Families Reporting Losses:									
Food and Clothing	86	....	17	540	318	298	10	668	88
Buildings	82	....	2	242	226	196	3	129	52
Household Goods	77	2	4	356	332	361	....	538	118
Agricultural	15	1	14	57	125	80	....	286	101
Other Occupational	3	....	....	11	35	50	....	20	4
Number of Families Receiving Aid:									
Rescue Transportation and Mass Shelter	89	....	6	168	9	218	....	411	3
Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	109	....	18	602	569	202	10	752	126
Building and Repairs	24	....	2	118	126	101	....	84	37
Household Goods	55	2	4	305	234	263	3	480	102
Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	15	....	....	14	5	27	....	140	7
Agricultural	5	....	10	23	217	40	....	267	71
Other Occupational	....	....	1	2	5	7	....	12	....
Other including Burial Expenses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Live Stock Losses:									
Work Animals	1	....	....	2	23	16	....	68	4
Cattle	....	....	....	4	75	77	....	142	3
Hogs	1	....	....	8	118	294	....	1, 133	17
Poultry	230	....	....	226	3, 968	2, 798	....	9, 357	1, 411
Other	11	....	....	2	86	46	....	129	....
Total	243	....	....	242	4, 270	3, 231	....	10, 829	1, 435

Kentucky—Continued

County											
Hickman	Hopkins	Jefferson	Jessamine	Kenton	La Rue	Lawrence	Lewis	Livingston	Logan	Lyon	McCracken
128	352	40, 650	22	3, 741	35	11	729	994	13	681	11, 350
114	342	33, 238	19	3, 395	33	11	664	938	13	636	10, 985
....	....	16	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
....	....	33	....	5	....	....	....	2	....	....	27
23	48	8, 687	8	1, 024	20	2	270	359	....	163	2, 382
83	258	17, 044	11	2, 417	9	9	452	598	9	378	6, 004
3	3	1, 702	....	....	....	....	....	24	....	57	577
19	43	13, 217	....	300	6	....	7	11	4	83	2, 387
26	51	10, 389	8	1, 024	20	2	270	383	....	220	2, 959
102	301	30, 261	11	2, 717	15	9	459	609	13	461	8, 391
14	24	8, 981	9	812	....	3	186	174	....	89	2, 786
2	5	246	....	21	....	....	14	51	....	13	172
3	3	1, 550	....	43	....	1	124	120	....	29	1, 101
19	32	10, 777	9	876	....	4	324	345	....	131	4, 059
2	1	368	....	49	....	1	13	13	....	6	35
2	....	93	....	6	....	....	6	2	....	1	9
5	....	647	1	52	....	2	58	36	....	3	266
9	1	1, 108	1	107	....	3	77	51	....	10	310
6	7	2, 099	4	559	....	3	48	89	....	61	1, 427
....	1	67	....	17	....	....	3	15	....	9	72
....	....	488	....	20	....	....	34	47	....	19	401
6	8	2, 654	4	596	....	3	85	151	....	89	1, 900
....	1	227	....	19	....	1	2	5	....	4	16
....	....	40	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	8
....	....	308	....	19	....	....	12	18	....	1	139
....	1	575	....	39	....	1	15	23	....	6	163
61	290	25, 022	6	2, 826	5	9	377	836	....	511	7, 911
17	24	8, 495	7	787	....	8	149	161	....	91	2, 340
57	63	18, 340	15	1, 413	2	11	347	273	....	212	6, 819
39	44	829	6	20	1	1	20	244	....	97	576
2	1	1, 105	....	54	....	....	13	24	....	5	476
37	28	5, 936	2	211	25	....	179	13	....	8	7, 430
113	327	27, 404	6	2, 820	32	9	628	880	12	533	9, 425
7	10	5, 861	4	591	....	8	51	100	....	67	1, 436
43	54	14, 752	15	1, 278	2	11	283	224	....	190	5, 226
10	27	783	1	87	5	....	197	7	....	15	783
43	41	647	3	20	1	....	17	182	....	92	443
....	....	631	....	46	....	....	8	15	....	4	282
....	....	88	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
100	2	257	1	100	....	....	2	15	....	11	129
....	13	211	....	....	....	....	....	85	....	95	159
57	99	5, 352	....	....	....	....	....	470	....	207	650
266	294	25, 812	14	124	1	....	112	3, 703	....	678	11, 468
....	40	547	8	47	....	....	....	275	....	....	174
423	448	32, 179	23	271	1	....	114	4, 548	....	991	12, 580

Region C—

	County								
	McLean	Marshall	Mason	Meade	Mercer	Muhlenberg	Nelson	Nicholas	Ohio
Number of Cases Registered	1, 273	628	1, 519	247	10	2, 131	48	35	666
Number of Cases Aided	1, 228	597	1, 304	161	9	2, 098	46	35	644
Number Killed	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Number Injured	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
White:									
Owner	342	324	310	138	....	318	3	11	81
Renter	852	294	928	109	3	1, 427	23	24	562
Colored:									
Owner	19	4	51	....	3	80	....	....	4
Renter	60	6	230	....	4	306	....	....	18
Total:									
Owner	361	328	361	138	3	398	3	11	85
Renter	912	300	1, 158	109	7	1, 733	23	24	580
Buildings Damaged:									
Dwellings	169	137	251	89	3	10	2	2	27
Barns	30	18	14	25	....	8	....	....	18
Other	94	27	82	80	....	6	....	....	32
Total	293	182	347	194	3	24	2	2	77
Buildings Destroyed:									
Dwellings	14	2	25	20	....	3	....	....	8
Barns	4	3	16	10	....	2	....	....	4
Other	40	8	50	56	....	7	....	....	7
Total	58	13	91	86	....	12	....	....	19
Number Repaired:									
Dwellings	122	55	121	19	3	7	....	....	6
Barns	9	2	3	3	....	1	....	....	3
Other	36	6	22	19	....	1	....	....	1
Total	167	63	146	41	3	9	....	....	10
Number Replaced:									
Dwellings	15	2	8	5	....	2	....	....	6
Barns	3	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	4
Other	33	3	11	11	....	....	....	....	1
Total	51	8	21	17	....	2	....	....	11
Number of Families Reporting Losses:									
Food and Clothing	761	321	926	64	7	246	20	33	266
Buildings	189	142	208	123	3	16	2	2	32
Household Goods	533	146	572	64	9	66	9	20	90
Agricultural	31	364	13	84	....	37	2	4	99
Other Occupational	5	10	10	7	....	1	....	....	13
Number of Families Receiving Aid:									
Rescue Transportation and Mass Shelter	18	66	117	4	....	1	....	1	9
Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	1, 173	417	1, 126	134	9	2, 090	22	33	584
Building and Repairs	148	62	139	27	3	11	....	....	9
Household Goods	536	101	522	38	8	61	8	18	51
Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	10	37	23	....	....	2	....	....	12
Agricultural	23	388	10	88	....	26	1	3	107
Other Occupational	5	4	7	2	....	....	....	....	....
Other including Burial Expenses	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Live Stock Losses:									
Work Animals	2	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
Cattle	1	3	1	3	....	1	....	....	....
Hogs	73	51	1	19	....	2	2	....	3
Poultry	651	651	260	593	....	158	101	....	684
Other	....	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total	727	746	264	616	....	161	103	....	689

Kentucky — Concluded

County										
Oldham	Owen	Pendleton	Shelby	Spencer	Trigg	Trimble	Union	Webster	Woodford	Totals
27	203	62	2	213	332	218	1, 540	1, 624	32	88, 065
21	175	57	2	198	304	204	1, 402	1, 455	24	77, 011
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	106
8	85	15	...	58	82	102	472	363	16	20, 783
19	114	47	2	125	229	115	721	730	12	44, 307
...	...	...	...	10	6	...	86	81	2	3, 169
...	4	...	...	20	21	1	246	450	2	19, 745
8	85	15	...	68	88	102	558	444	18	23, 952
19	118	47	2	145	250	116	967	1, 180	14	64, 052
7	66	7	...	39	36	73	379	225	15	19, 181
2	10	2	...	...	6	19	68	33	1	1, 236
10	37	2	...	12	12	72	241	142	7	5, 483
19	113	11	...	51	54	164	688	400	23	25, 900
2	6	2	...	3	7	23	34	12	1	1, 079
3	3	1	...	...	2	24	11	12	...	362
6	17	1	...	2	7	109	134	112	7	2, 776
11	26	4	...	5	16	156	179	136	8	4, 217
3	48	3	...	36	18	47	300	182	9	6, 773
...	3	...	...	...	2	6	38	22	...	393
...	24	...	...	10	4	34	115	92	3	1, 852
3	75	3	...	46	24	87	453	296	12	9, 018
1	2	1	...	3	4	17	32	11	...	580
2	2	...	...	...	2	7	5	5	...	140
1	2	...	...	2	2	48	67	89	5	1, 215
4	6	1	...	5	8	72	104	105	5	1, 935
15	107	7	1	157	32	132	879	1, 320	14	54, 698
7	71	9	...	45	36	98	361	217	15	18, 023
12	134	11	...	98	49	135	566	412	29	39, 910
3	62	2	...	44	52	95	60	171	16	4, 929
...	7	...	...	6	1	18	27	6	3	2, 176
12	28	...	1	9	7	77	333	8	1	18, 184
17	134	51	1	164	279	141	1, 177	1, 324	12	64, 730
4	56	4	...	45	20	66	363	197	10	12, 070
10	110	6	...	90	38	124	578	397	24	33, 354
1	12	...	1	3	9	9	36	52	...	3, 109
1	49	2	...	39	47	79	67	159	7	4, 347
...	6	...	...	5	1	10	24	5	...	1, 208
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	103
...	1	...	...	5	1	2	29	3	...	1, 039
...	...	...	...	3	...	18	60	3	...	1, 412
...	6	...	...	6	18	30	451	724	...	13, 277
7	635	...	...	105	187	1, 209	860	1, 498	150	95, 729
...	41	...	...	...	14	41	36	27	...	2, 640
7	683	...	...	119	220	1, 300	1, 436	2, 255	150	114, 097

Region D - E—

	County					
	Clark	Crawford	Dearborn	Floyd	Gibson	Harrison
Number of Cases Registered	5, 339	260	3, 163	5, 600	413	366
Number of Cases Aided	4, 977	226	3, 014	5, 236	400	296
Number Killed	1	...	...	1	...	...
Number Injured	3	4	...	15	...	...
White:						
Owner	1, 915	161	1, 421	2, 079	78	235
Renter	2, 577	98	1, 676	3, 028	270	128
Colored:						
Owner	200	...	6	137	31	...
Renter	381	1	37	277	34	...
Total:						
Owner	2, 115	161	1, 427	2, 216	109	235
Renter	2, 958	99	1, 713	3, 305	304	128
Buildings Damaged:						
Dwellings	1, 793	90	1, 111	1, 242	70	78
Barns	50	13	36	69	4	29
Other	506	67	233	289	33	67
Total	2, 349	170	1, 380	1, 600	107	174
Buildings Destroyed:						
Dwellings	137	59	272	206	3	37
Barns	13	31	48	93	...	30
Other	270	159	400	300	9	160
Total	420	249	720	599	12	227
Number Repaired:						
Dwellings	829	38	802	488	52	40
Barns	10	1	12	10	...	10
Other	90	10	67	33	17	18
Total	929	49	881	531	69	68
Number Replaced:						
Dwellings	69	50	165	87	2	19
Barns	2	6	8	8	...	7
Other	43	9	117	34	4	52
Total	114	65	290	129	6	78
Number of Families Reporting Losses:						
Food and Clothing	4, 155	223	2, 785	4, 772	309	266
Buildings	1, 583	130	1, 133	1, 112	74	175
Household Goods	3, 676	136	1, 833	2, 093	210	179
Agricultural	187	19	75	84	210	152
Other Occupational	248	31	226	214	8	21
Number of Families Receiving Aid:						
Rescue Transportation and Mass Shelter	2, 849	2	523	495	...	87
Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	4, 221	205	2, 753	4, 741	307	250
Building and Repairs	1, 121	84	953	843	62	108
Household Goods	3, 193	98	1, 630	1, 712	198	111
Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	1, 308	2	119	699	6	7
Agricultural	154	9	40	71	188	79
Other Occupational	139	20	125	104	6	6
Other including Burial Expenses	3	...	1	3	...	...
Live Stock Losses:						
Work Animals	107	11	2	1	10	1
Cattle	29	...	36	117	12	2
Hogs	99	89	336	289	179	17
Poultry	2, 427	1, 212	1, 967	1, 225	1, 947	1, 124
Other	560	...	28	2	...	...
Total	3, 222	1, 312	2, 369	1, 634	2, 148	1, 144

Indiana

County												
Jefferson	Knox	Martin	Ohio	Perry	Pike	Posey	Spencer	Switzerland	Vanderburgh	Warrick	Washington	Total
706	260	89	222	1,873	17	552	1,102	343	8,144	80	4	28,533
655	254	84	197	1,746	13	493	989	300	6,780	63	4	25,727
....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	9
....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	13	....	....	38
242	22	55	90	741	3	169	344	201	1,920	16	3	9,695
402	236	34	111	1,125	14	374	692	142	4,146	41	1	15,095
11	2	....	9	2	....	....	22	....	166	....	....	586
51	....	....	12	4	....	8	44	....	1,407	....	....	2,256
253	24	55	99	743	3	169	366	201	2,086	16	3	10,281
453	236	34	123	1,129	14	382	736	142	5,553	41	1	17,351
190	4	53	82	285	1	183	284	166	1,757	19	....	7,408
20	....	....	17	35	....	109	36	62	140	3	....	623
50	....	19	32	132	....	202	122	202	400	5	....	2,359
260	4	72	131	452	1	494	442	430	2,297	27	....	10,390
35	3	....	4	34	....	18	9	36	123	1	....	977
16	....	....	3	7	....	20	4	23	40	....	....	328
38	2	6	23	54	2	289	47	178	261	....	....	2,198
89	5	6	30	95	2	327	60	237	424	1	....	3,503
124	2	1	66	152	....	120	136	95	1,016	12	....	3,973
9	....	....	8	10	....	35	8	22	50	1	....	186
14	....	....	7	23	....	46	46	51	118	5	....	545
147	2	1	81	185	....	201	190	168	1,184	18	....	4,704
21	1	....	4	10	....	9	4	21	57	1	....	520
7	....	....	3	2	....	5	....	13	10	....	....	71
2	....	....	5	22	2	95	23	60	88	....	....	556
30	1	....	12	34	2	109	27	94	155	1	....	1,147
569	9	74	142	1,689	5	409	851	246	5,242	60	3	21,809
200	11	50	86	342	2	180	286	197	1,664	27	....	7,252
325	38	31	140	520	10	337	485	224	3,019	31	2	13,289
82	37	2	29	37	14	295	294	106	213	5	3	1,844
25	2	....	7	35	....	14	26	20	213	3	1	1,094
6	2	27	12	20	....	214	207	25	897	63	....	5,429
568	245	76	137	1,676	3	407	835	231	5,080	60	3	21,798
153	9	50	78	223	2	144	172	157	1,167	22	....	5,348
299	36	31	130	432	12	324	406	178	2,437	28	2	11,257
9	3	1	17	15	1	55	34	5	324	13	....	2,618
77	30	2	25	18	11	254	215	81	145	4	3	1,406
18	2	....	5	15	....	13	12	5	127	4	1	602
1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	4	....	....	15
2	2	....	....	2	....	47	21	102	40	....	....	348
6	1	....	....	....	....	147	133	13	68	1	....	565
12	38	....	17	39	1	1,617	239	13	945	1	....	3,931
1,320	190	....	145	644	49	1,539	6,439	841	11,406	....	....	32,475
4	....	....	....	....	....	886	1,125	....	268	....	....	2,873
1,344	231	....	162	685	50	4,236	7,957	969	12,727	2	....	40,192

Region F—Tennessee,

	TENNESSEE—Counties				
	Crockett	Davidson	Dyer	Henry	Humphrey
Number of Cases Registered	8	1,857	2,799	14	72
Number of Cases Aided	8	1,857	2,696	14	72
Number Killed	....	....	4	....	....
Number Injured	....	....	6	....	....
White:					
Owner	....	15	145	2	3
Renter	8	607	1,902	9	65
Colored:					
Owner	....	15	90	....	2
Renter	....	1,220	662	3	2
Total:					
Owner	....	30	235	2	5
Renter	8	1,827	2,564	12	67
Buildings Damaged:					
Dwellings	....	1	155	....	....
Barns	....	....	22	....	....
Other	....	....	50	....	....
Total	....	1	227	....	....
Buildings Destroyed:					
Dwellings	....	....	50	....	....
Barns	....	....	29	....	....
Other	....	1	56	....	....
Total	....	1	135	....	....
Number Repaired:					
Dwellings	....	1	23	....	....
Barns	....	....	....	....	....
Other	....	....	3	....	....
Total	....	1	26	....	....
Number Replaced:					
Dwellings	....	....	2	....	....
Barns	....	....	1	....	....
Other	....	1	6	....	....
Total	....	1	9	....	....
Number of Families Reporting Losses:					
Food and Clothing	....	774	2,263	....	....
Buildings	....	....	62	....	....
Household Goods	1	192	1,431	....	....
Agricultural	....	1	441	....	....
Other Occupational	....	....	9	....	....
Number of Families Receiving Aid:					
Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	....	479	802	....	....
Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	8	1,740	2,455	14	72
Building and Repairs	....	3	43	....	....
Household Goods	....	186	1,370	8	....
Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	1	14	342	2	....
Agricultural	....	....	400	....	....
Other Occupational	....	....	6	....	....
Other including Burial Expenses	....	....	....	....	....
Live Stock Losses:					
Work Animals	....	....	84	....	....
Cattle	....	....	75	....	....
Hogs	....	....	531	....	....
Poultry	....	....	6,120	....	....
Other	....	....	40	....	....
Total	....	....	6,850	....	....

Mississippi and Louisiana

TENNESSEE—Counties									
Lake (Tiptonville)	Lake (Ridgely)	Lauderdale	McNairy	Montgomery	Obion	Shelby	Stewart	Tipton	Total
698	911	777	5	177	278	913	224	190	8, 923
643	884	760	5	83	275	755	202	178	8, 432
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	8
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8
17	19	16	1	65	29	19	55	7	393
449	653	421	4	74	147	118	155	95	4, 707
...	1	5	...	4	49	143	3	1	313
231	238	335	...	34	53	632	10	87	3, 507
17	20	21	1	69	78	162	58	8	706
680	891	756	4	108	200	750	165	182	8, 214
6	16	65	...	72	3	63	64	15	460
1	1	14	...	2	1	1	22	11	75
1	2	4	...	18	...	5	21	1	102
8	19	83	...	92	4	69	107	27	637
6	4	60	...	2	...	25	7	3	157
1	2	21	...	...	...	2	7	2	64
6	...	7	...	3	...	8	5	...	86
13	6	88	...	5	...	35	19	5	307
2	2	1	...	...	...	23	10	...	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	7
3	2	1	...	...	...	26	10	...	69
...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	12
...	1	3	...	...	...	5	1	...	20
551	833	672	1	88	250	581	138	167	6, 318
9	11	7	...	8	...	64	27	2	190
306	547	516	...	85	113	263	69	142	3, 665
99	80	151	...	...	9	85	5	31	902
7	3	8	...	...	3	7	1	2	40
438	730	207	1	55	58	124	7	52	2, 953
563	841	659	4	82	261	582	204	159	7, 644
7	2	9	...	1	...	36	27	...	128
292	516	489	...	24	110	246	80	125	3, 446
118	113	91	...	1	19	39	100	13	853
70	19	180	...	...	5	47	5	18	744
2	2	5	...	...	...	5	1	1	22
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
2	1	6	...	...	4	6	...	7	110
1	...	17	...	...	9	39	...	17	158
16	37	204	...	...	15	106	17	129	1, 055
722	1, 201	1, 505	...	10	228	841	179	443	11, 249
69	3	6	...	...	...	3	35	...	156
810	1, 242	1, 738	...	10	256	995	231	596	12, 728

Region F—Tennessee, Mississippi

	MISSISSIPPI—Counties				
	Adams	Coahoma	De Soto	Holmes	Humphreys
Number of Cases Registered	299	18	7	2	1,078
Number of Cases Aided	299	18	7	2	1,076
Number Killed					
Number Injured					
White:					
Owner	25				31
Renter	29				158
Colored:					
Owner	10		1		101
Renter	235	18	6	2	788
Total:					
Owner	35		1		132
Renter	264	18	6	2	946
Buildings Damaged:					
Dwellings	36				
Barns	4				
Other					
Total	40				
Buildings Destroyed:					
Dwellings	5				
Barns					
Other					
Total	5				
Number Repaired:					
Dwellings	8				
Barns					
Other					
Total	8				
Number Replaced:					
Dwellings	2				
Barns					
Other					
Total	2				
Number of Families Reporting Losses:					
Food and Clothing	80	18			
Buildings	9				
Household Goods	67	1			
Agricultural	9		1		1
Other Occupational					
Number of Families Receiving Aid:					
Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	5			2	80
Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	291	18	6	2	1,055
Building and Repairs	12				
Household Goods	63	1			2
Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	6				21
Agricultural	4		1		76
Other Occupational					
Other including Burial Expenses					
Live Stock Losses:					
Work Animals	1				1
Cattle	4				
Hogs	58				
Poultry	263				29
Other	895				
Total	1,221				30

and Louisiana—Continued

MISSISSIPPI—Counties									
Jefferson	Quitman	Sharkey (includes Issaquena)	Tallahatchie	Tunica	Warren	Washington	Wilkinson	Yazoo	Total
286	524	2, 543	43	4	579	128	189	994	6, 694
286	474	2, 473	42	4	467	128	189	903	6, 368
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	16	72	3	2	12	10	1	11	187
4	192	361	33	2	85	59	4	137	1, 064
5	23	138	....	....	35	1	....	107	421
273	293	1, 972	7	....	447	58	184	739	5, 022
9	39	210	3	2	47	11	1	118	608
277	485	2, 333	40	2	532	117	188	876	6, 086
1	....	2	....	....	2	1	....	4	46
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
1	....	2	....	....	2	1	....	5	51
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	6
....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
158	5	21	33	....	285	67	183	901	1, 751
....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	7	20
52	3	1	....	2	64	1	5	8	204
2	4	1	....	1	9	9	....	84	121
1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
....	379	112	5	4	17	24	....	16	644
280	409	2, 440	42	4	441	86	183	901	6, 158
....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	16
107	9	8	....	2	84	2	5	4	287
2	52	68	7	....	28	36	3	16	239
....	23	117	....	2	20	11	....	94	348
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	6
20	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	26
140	9	10	....	27	56	....	23	1	324
352	114	33	....	1	77	....	23	12	904
31	....	....	....	7	5	....	....	....	938
544	123	43	....	39	139	....	46	13	2, 198

Region F—Tennessee, Mississippi

	LOUISIANA—Counties				
	Avoyelles	Catahoula	Concordia	East Carroll	Grant
Number of Cases Registered	611	2,365	1,409	1	7
Number of Cases Aided	611	2,365	1,409	1	6
Number Killed		1			
Number Injured					
White:					
Owner	129	458	147		
Renter	364	957	282	1	7
Colored:					
Owner	97	138	34		
Renter	21	807	946		
Total:					
Owner	226	596	181		
Renter	385	1,764	1,228	1	7
Buildings Damaged:					
Dwellings	1	2	1		
Barns		1			
Other					
Total	1	3	1		
Buildings Destroyed:					
Dwellings					
Barns					
Other					
Total					
Number Repaired:					
Dwellings			1		
Barns					
Other					
Total			1		
Number Replaced:					
Dwellings					
Barns					
Other					
Total					
Number of Families Reporting Losses:					
Food and Clothing	6	2,171	1,342		
Buildings	2	6	10		
Household Goods	8	85	20		
Agricultural	21	1,086	587		
Other Occupational		2			
Number of Families Receiving Aid:					
Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	72	488	266	1	6
Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	484	2,156	1,337		6
Building and Repairs		6	10	1	
Household Goods	8	80	20		
Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	89	199	79		
Agricultural		1,085	593		
Other Occupational					
Other including Burial Expenses	2	4	1		
Live Stock Losses:					
Work Animals	4	4	1		
Cattle	32	36	13		
Hogs	1,442	1,063	114		
Poultry	216	66			
Other	3				
Total	1,697	1,169	128		

and Louisiana—Concluded

LOUISIANA—Counties							
La Salle	Ouachita	Pointe Coupee	Rapides	St. Martin	West Feliciana	Total	Grand Total Region F
186	74	73	46	93	179	5, 044	20, 661
186	74	73	46	86	179	5, 036	19, 836
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
59	3	15	35	92	6	944	1, 524
120	13	1	11	1	12	1, 769	7, 540
1	1	10	....	....	1	282	1, 016
5	57	46	....	....	160	2, 042	10, 571
60	4	25	35	92	7	1, 226	2, 540
125	70	47	11	1	172	3, 811	18, 111
....	....	....	....	33	....	37	543
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	80
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	103
....	....	....	....	33	....	38	726
1	....	....	....	....	....	1	164
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	64
....	1	....	....	....	....	1	87
1	1	....	....	....	....	2	315
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	73
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	80
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
89	1	....	2	....	6	3, 617	11, 686
....	....	....	....	....	....	18	228
3	....	2	1	....	15	134	4, 003
135	....	....	....	....	80	1, 909	2, 932
....	....	....	....	....	145	147	189
24	3	9	6	....	13	888	4, 485
170	67	69	2	89	165	4, 545	18, 347
....	....	....	....	....	....	17	161
4	....	....	1	....	....	113	3, 846
17	2	1	....	....	7	394	1, 486
142	31	....	....	....	....	1, 851	2, 943
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
1	....	....	....	....	....	8	10
....	....	7	....	....	....	16	132
100	....	21	....	49	10	261	445
83	57	172	....	110	68	3, 109	4, 488
....	....	31	....	50	472	835	12, 988
....	....	1	....	....	....	4	1, 098
183	57	232	....	209	550	4, 225	19, 151

Region G—Illinois

	County											
	Alexander	Gallatin	Hamilton	Hardin	Johnson	Massac	Pope	Pulaski	Saline	Wabash	White	Total
Number of Cases Registered	4, 277	2, 119	48	583	140	1, 785	636	2, 789	4, 113	125	656	17, 271
Number of Cases Aided	4, 210	2, 053	47	552	140	1, 730	620	2, 698	3, 717	115	613	16, 495
Number Killed	......	2	......	1	......	......	3	2	2	......	......	10
Number Injured	3	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	6
White:												
Owner	203	870	18	169	36	550	198	508	1, 474	54	220	4, 300
Renter	896	1, 168	29	408	102	854	392	961	2, 224	70	400	7, 504
Colored:												
Owner	273	44	......	2	......	169	18	317	154	1	17	995
Renter	2, 902	37	......	4	1	208	28	995	251	......	15	4, 441
Total:												
Owner	476	914	18	171	36	719	216	825	1, 628	55	237	5, 295
Renter	3, 798	1, 205	29	412	103	1, 062	420	1, 956	2, 475	70	415	11, 945
Buildings Damaged:												
Dwellings	81	712	16	72	11	628	164	736	1, 081	......	203	3, 704
Barns	4	162	7	3	......	33	21	120	105	......	30	485
Other	10	760	7	31	......	188	100	297	462	......	96	1, 951
Total	95	1, 634	30	106	11	849	285	1, 153	1, 648	......	329	6, 140
Buildings Destroyed:												
Dwellings	16	40	1	......	......	27	3	41	19	2	9	158
Barns	1	30	......	......	......	1	3	50	13	......	......	98
Other	6	396	3	2	......	64	62	269	137	4	28	971
Total	23	466	4	2	......	92	68	360	169	6	37	1, 227
Number Repaired:												
Dwellings	36	478	8	50	9	501	111	470	749	......	154	2, 566
Barns	......	33	1	......	......	7	1	51	23	......	12	128
Other	4	166	5	11	......	66	18	140	87	......	43	540
Total	40	677	14	61	9	574	130	661	859	......	209	3, 234
Number Replaced:												
Dwellings	......	25	......	1	......	19	3	15	11	2	7	83
Barns	......	6	......	......	......	......	......	9	6	......	1	22
Other	3	132	2	1	......	44	25	144	54	3	19	427
Total	3	163	2	2	......	63	28	168	71	5	27	532
Number of Families Reporting Losses:												
Food and Clothing	55	485	38	530	136	1, 146	107	1, 370	2, 652	21	379	6, 919
Buildings	92	682	16	67	11	598	137	605	957	6	199	3, 370
Household Goods	201	1, 180	14	128	65	1, 105	390	1, 393	1, 917	33	415	6, 841
Agricultural	84	362	10	6	9	137	120	175	187	7	214	1, 311
Other Occupational	......	70	......	16	......	30	5	66	45	......	16	248
Number of Families Receiving Aid:												
Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	2, 151	359	5	1	......	393	28	686	247	......	125	3, 995
Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	3, 260	1, 914	47	530	136	1, 464	539	2, 419	3, 202	112	551	14, 174
Building and Repairs	51	505	8	57	9	509	113	474	720	5	168	2, 619
Household Goods	218	942	9	126	65	1, 050	259	1, 278	1, 637	14	384	5, 982
Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	426	197	......	5	2	124	56	174	112	......	174	1, 270
Agricultural	85	76	......	4	6	127	60	107	64	3	99	631
Other Occupational	1	14	......	14	1	26	15	39	17	......	10	137
Other including Burial Expenses	3	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	1	......	......	6
Live Stock Losses:												
Work Animals	4	48	......	......	......	11	6	11	18	2	32	132
Cattle	9	55	......	1	2	13	39	28	46	......	19	212
Hogs	159	858	3	22	1	215	404	494	170	3	669	2, 998
Poultry	1, 142	9, 412	30	48	322	3, 140	3, 722	3, 597	3, 296	38	7, 828	32, 575
Other	701	68	4	......	514	49	12	27	101	1	247	1, 724
Total	2, 015	10, 441	37	71	839	3, 428	4, 183	4, 157	3, 631	44	8, 795	37, 641

Region H—Missouri

	County				
	Dunklin	Mississippi	New Madrid	Pemiscott	Total
Number of Cases Registered	2, 607	2, 506	1, 585	1, 864	8, 562
Number of Cases Aided	2, 560	2, 411	1, 548	1, 843	8, 362
Number Killed	1	3	30	....	34
Number Injured	2	35	....	....	37
White:					
Owner	105	98	62	57	322
Renter	2, 375	1, 182	1, 089	1, 459	6, 105
Colored:					
Owner	40	35	26	32	133
Renter	87	1, 183	278	260	1, 808
Total:					
Owner	145	133	88	89	455
Renter	2, 462	2, 365	1, 367	1, 719	7, 913
Buildings Damaged:					
Dwellings	6	123	26	25	180
Barns	....	51	11	6	68
Other	1	54	16	5	76
Total	7	228	53	36	324
Buildings Destroyed:					
Dwellings	....	38	1	9	48
Barns	....	12	1	2	15
Other	....	26	4	3	33
Total	....	76	6	14	96
Number Repaired:					
Dwellings	6	32	1	11	50
Barns	....	....	....	....	....
Other	....	....	1	2	3
Total	6	32	2	13	53
Number Replaced:					
Dwellings	....	8	....	1	9
Barns	....	....	....	2	2
Other	....	....	....	2	2
Total	....	8	....	5	13
Number of Families Reporting Losses:					
Food and Clothing	193	1, 699	49	1, 019	2, 960
Buildings	16	74	13	42	145
Household Goods	426	1, 599	194	111	2, 330
Agricultural	456	316	71	47	890
Other Occupational	3	17	1	1	22
Number of Families Receiving Aid:					
Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	474	521	1, 041	1, 189	3, 225
Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	2, 458	2, 272	1, 422	1, 644	7, 796
Building and Repairs	14	54	4	56	128
Household Goods	682	1, 550	336	176	2, 744
Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	210	581	249	215	1, 255
Agricultural	377	308	140	105	930
Other Occupational	....	2	1	1	4
Other including Burial Expenses	1	4	2	1	8
Live Stock Losses:					
Work Animals	38	85	2	2	127
Cattle	62	193	1	3	259
Hogs	362	2, 556	30	121	3, 069
Poultry	5, 364	20, 260	389	392	26, 405
Other	824	458	....	10	1, 292
Total	6, 650	23, 552	422	528	31, 152

Region I—

	County					
	Arkansas	Craighead	Crittenden	Cross	Greene	Jackson
Number of Cases Registered	14	2, 051	5, 329	1, 548	342	367
Number of Cases Aided	14	1, 997	5, 205	1, 457	276	367
Number Killed	....	16	....	....	....	....
Number Injured	....	316	....	....	....	....
White:						
Owner	....	62	21	10	17	2
Renter	8	1, 827	508	519	288	314
Colored:						
Owner	2	....	97	27	....	....
Renter	2	4	4, 496	986	....	51
Total:						
Owner	2	62	118	37	17	2
Renter	10	1, 831	5, 004	1, 505	288	365
Buildings Damaged:						
Dwellings	....	....	7	3	....	....
Barns	....	....	2	....	....	....
Other	....	....	....	8	....	....
Total	....	....	9	11	....	....
Buildings Destroyed:						
Dwellings	....	....	7	....	....	....
Barns	....	....	5	....	....	....
Other	....	....	1	3	....	....
Total	....	....	13	3	....	....
Number Repaired:						
Dwellings	....	....	....	1	....	....
Barns	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other	....	....	....	5	....	....
Total	....	....	....	6	....	....
Number Replaced:						
Dwellings	....	....	4	....	....	....
Barns	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other	....	....	....	3	....	....
Total	....	....	4	3	....	....
Number of Families Reporting Losses:						
Food and Clothing	10	1, 762	189	101	59	345
Buildings	....	1	16	3	....	1
Household Goods	....	381	642	116	112	1
Agricultural	....	122	11	49	22	....
Other Occupational	....	....	....	1	1	....
Number of Families Receiving Aid:						
Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	3	1, 349	4, 572	674	78	4
Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	11	1, 750	4, 869	1, 429	254	354
Building and Repairs	....	2	10	2	....	....
Household Goods	....	369	1, 991	103	109	1
Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	2	244	299	277	14	50
Agricultural	1	2	42	6	....	....
Other Occupational	....	....	....	1	....	....
Other including Burial Expenses	....	....	9	31	1	....
Live Stock Losses:						
Work Animals	....	38	11	....	3	....
Cattle	....	61	26	3	14	....
Hogs	....	220	105	109	28	....
Poultry	....	2, 260	924	846	316	....
Other	....	115	20	15	....	....
Total	....	2, 694	1, 086	973	361	....

Arkansas

County												
Lawrence	Lee	Mississippi (Blytheville)	Mississippi (Osceola)	Monroe	Phillips (includes Desha)	Poinsett	Prairie	Pulaski	St. Francis	White	Woodruff	Total
201	2,105	2,832	4,259	1,679	2,489	4,209	464	27	5,902	164	602	34,584
201	2,067	2,761	4,172	1,663	2,334	4,165	455	27	5,647	164	602	33,574
....	11	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	5	....	....	37
....	2	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	322
1	24	99	108	65	31	84	8	....	10	6	9	557
196	246	1,484	1,501	460	326	3,101	301	4	418	143	389	12,033
1	146	17	30	90	110	8	13	....	86	....	10	637
1	1,125	338	952	1,039	1,987	870	120	23	5,352	14	201	17,561
2	170	116	138	155	141	92	21	....	96	6	19	1,194
197	1,371	1,822	2,453	1,499	2,313	3,971	421	27	5,770	157	590	29,594
....	152	8	16	9	3	3	4	....	47	....	....	252
....	44	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	63
....	20	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	40
....	216	14	23	9	3	3	4	....	63	....	....	355
....	99	5	15	2	3	1	2	....	18	....	....	152
....	55	8	6	3	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	81
....	56	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	16	....	....	81
....	210	15	23	5	4	1	2	....	38	....	....	314
....	83	3	8	5	....	2	1	....	14	....	....	117
....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	9
....	92	3	8	5	....	2	1	....	20	....	....	137
....	56	3	10	3	1	....	....	....	8	....	....	85
....	25	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	27
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	5
....	81	3	10	4	2	....	....	....	10	....	....	117
32	1,486	2,770	4,114	1,503	499	3,952	448	26	814	65	....	18,175
....	78	28	30	16	21	6	11	....	34	....	....	245
1	1,405	432	876	688	512	656	19	2	2,710	18	....	8,571
3	776	56	4	33	115	283	12	....	441	3	....	1,930
....	3	4	....	....	1	1	1	....	4	....	....	16
20	991	2,695	3,731	1,043	2	2,274	12	....	2,436	24	1	19,909
226	1,978	2,778	4,102	1,602	2,303	3,969	447	26	4,941	163	603	31,805
....	84	25	28	18	1	5	8	....	41	....	....	224
2	1,441	427	843	760	1,120	593	6	1	2,633	4	19	10,422
37	183	308	565	373	82	783	69	....	647	9	102	4,044
3	902	50	6	220	606	68	4	....	30	....	....	1,940
....	2	3	1	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	11
....	22	1	6	2	....	10	....	....	37	....	....	119
....	34	13	8	10	1	16	....	....	29	....	....	163
....	28	17	14	14	3	29	....	....	156	1	....	366
....	815	121	67	47	18	209	2	....	1,004	....	....	2,745
....	7,652	2,448	945	297	86	3,455	31	....	10,703	....	....	29,963
....	111	131	7	10	....	245	120	....	74	....	....	848
....	8,640	2,730	1,041	378	108	3,954	153	....	11,966	1	....	34,085

Region J—Pennsylvania

	Pittsburgh Chapter Allegheny County
Number of Cases Registered	54
Number of Cases Aided	22
Number Killed	....
Number Injured	....
White:	
Owner	....
Renter	....
Colored:	
Owner	....
Renter	....
Total:	
Owner	....
Renter	....
Buildings Damaged:	
Dwellings	3
Barns	....
Other	2
Total	5
Buildings Destroyed:	
Dwellings	2
Barns	....
Other	....
Total	2
Number Repaired:	
Dwellings	4
Barns	....
Other	1
Total	5
Number Replaced:	
Dwellings	1
Barns	....
Other	....
Total	1
Number of Families Reporting Losses:	
Food and Clothing	....
Buildings	2
Household Goods	21
Agricultural	....
Other Occupational	....
Number of Families Receiving Aid:	
Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	310
Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	9
Building and Repairs	5
Household Goods	3
Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	4
Agricultural	....
Other Occupational	....
Other including Burial Expenses	....
Live Stock Losses:	
Work Animals	....
Cattle	....
Hogs	....
Poultry	....
Other	....
Total	....

APPENDIX C

Expenditures by Regions, Counties, and Types of Relief

REGION A—WEST VIRGINIA

County	Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	Relief Workers for General Family Care and Assistance	Building and Repair	Household Goods	Agricultural Rehabilitation	Other Occupational Rehabilitation	Field Supervision	All Other Relief	Total
Brooke	$430.68	$563.75	$78.39	$1,441.44	$2,172.28	$833.01	$41.73	....	....	$1.04	$5,562.32
Cabell	19,401.88	43,833.40	14,433.57	30,150.20	108,852.18	215,891.18	1,749.00	$7,207.23	....	31.80	441,550.44
Hancock	153.11	429.35	77.00	....	223.26	282.40	....	....	....	....	1,165.12
Kanawha	3,042.15	8,466.83	3,126.03	....	....	....	....	....	....	83.10	14,718.11
Marshall	1,269.69	8,508.00	1,323.25	3,483.49	3,218.33	4,039.92	113.48	21.02	....	2.52	21,979.70
Mason	7,653.90	15,739.41	2,759.33	5,885.89	20,920.20	16,974.75	775.66	440.73	....	4.28	71,154.15
Ohio	7,930.10	15,696.32	3,068.30	8,408.43	7,571.41	10,346.63	243.44	213.07	....	71.08	53,548.78
Tyler, Pleasants, Wood & Jackson	5,283.94	3,920.66	779.40	3,483.49	14,246.10	12,312.86	768.66	281.82	....	2.52	41,079.45
Wayne	4,244.72	6,766.49	656.56	3,843.85	14,943.19	31,454.37	798.05	1,180.95	....	2.77	63,890.95
Wetzell	1,029.93	1,753.73	447.04	3,363.37	1,864.55	1,493.26	97.38	....	....	2.42	10,051.68
Headquarters (Not allocated to areas)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$29,267.33	....	29,267.33
Total	$50,440.10	$105,677.94	$26,748.87	$60,060.16	$174,011.50	$293,628.38	$4,587.40	$9,344.82	$29,267.33	$201.53	$753,968.03

REGION B—OHIO

County	Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	Relief Workers for General Family Care and Assistance	Building and Repair	Household Goods	Agricultural Rehabilitation	Other Occupational Rehabilitation	Field Supervision	All Other Relief	Total
Adams	$9, 229.49	$10, 773.12	$2, 067.72	$5, 727.97	$131, 931.77	$29, 608.39	$1, 347.28	$2, 541.89	....	$118.39	$193, 346.02
Athens	370.01	2, 762.16	25.27	318.22	502.53	53.20	7.55	....	....	175.19	4, 214.13
Belmont	6, 065.00	7, 983.01	3, 110.10	9, 228.37	11, 860.04	6, 364.32	315.64	281.75	....	106.51	45, 314.74
Brown	8, 314.11	10, 372.13	1, 450.36	5, 727.97	62, 551.54	19, 012.17	890.29	5, 073.25	....	3.39	113, 395.21
Butler	....	....	....	....	210.79	155.25	....	....	....	....	366.04
Clermont	11, 603.08	15, 666.30	3, 795.30	8, 910.14	158, 288.41	86, 116.48	5, 274.32	5, 345.56	....	553.66	295, 553.25
Columbiana	299.24	339.96	111.26	318.22	30.13	92.30	7.55	....	....	....	1, 198.66
Coshocton	543.10	1, 056.51	61.88	954.64	46.27	48.48	22.65	....	....	....	2, 733.53
Fairfield	62.65	63.43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	126.08
Gallia	6, 868.55	7, 115.22	1, 681.23	6, 046.17	25, 494.16	15, 427.61	981.69	1, 297.45	....	3.58	64, 915.66
Hamilton	215, 131.44	413, 776.11	25, 473.15	146, 062.71	469, 335.57	704, 091.04	7, 418.54	78, 877.22	....	726.66	2, 060, 892.44
Hocking	7.47	151.85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	159.32
Jefferson	1, 250.75	1, 519.17	279.48	2, 227.54	548.93	106.21	52.84	....	....	1.32	5, 986.24
Lawrence	26, 976.63	34, 641.85	6, 692.26	31, 503.72	91, 471.86	125, 809.36	2, 470.10	13, 170.42	....	122.67	332, 858.87
Licking	572.50	516.27	65.41	636.46	705.37	....	15.09	....	....	....	2, 511.10
Meigs	22, 908.06	18, 150.85	2, 308.53	14, 001.64	79, 354.12	45, 465.21	1, 334.68	5, 408.40	....	8.30	188, 939.79
Monroe	1, 112.29	1, 531.80	927.37	1, 591.09	2, 225.73	443.04	757.82	38.06	....	135.94	8, 763.14
Morgan	347.43	509.19	44.13	954.64	2, 614.09	582.61	89.65	46.68	....	....	5, 188.42
Muskingum	4, 792.38	5, 242.23	2, 472.72	6, 046.17	17, 740.26	19, 166.65	1, 435.63	290.17	....	3.58	57, 189.79
Pike	117.09	194.40	....	....	6.25	205.38	....	....	....	....	523.12
Scioto	54, 181.30	133, 755.29	18, 660.26	62, 689.22	284, 567.92	599, 262.91	5, 120.67	44, 056.07	....	97.14	1, 202, 390.78
Trumbull	711.92	523.88	59.73	1, 272.89	16.74	61.00	30.19	....	....	....	2, 676.35
Tuscarawas	151.31	243.42	17.71	318.22	357.02	3.00	13.55	....	....	....	1, 104.23
Washington	9, 721.13	19, 077.20	2, 941.21	13, 683.43	72, 706.13	41, 222.07	1, 280.59	3, 354.99	....	8.11	163, 994.86
Headquarters (Not allocated to Areas)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$162, 433.01	....	162, 433.01
Total	$381, 336.93	$685, 965.35	$72, 245.08	$318, 219.43	$1, 412, 565.63	$1, 693, 296.68	$28, 866.32	$159, 781.91	$162, 433.01	$2, 064.44	$4, 916, 774.78

REGION C—KENTUCKY

County	Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	Relief Workers for General Family Care and Assistance	Building and Repair	Household Goods	Agricultural Rehabilitation	Other Occupational Rehabilitation	Field Supervision	All Other Relief	Total
Adair	$491.70	$508.41	$87.60	......	......	$27.90	......	......	......	......	$1, 115.61
Allen	127.85	235.32	6.23	......	$17.40	.60	......	......	......	......	387.40
Anderson	243.66	1, 149.03	111.34	......	467.57	387.64	$6.50	......	......	......	2, 365.74
Ballard	6, 161.96	10, 587.37	944.01	$1, 906.82	1, 744.52	6, 953.54	10, 327.25	$55.20	......	$34.85	38, 715.52
Barren	136.83	23.01	42.44	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	202.28
Bath	......	74.70	......	......	......	8.95	......	......	......	......	83.65
Bell	498.63	63.87	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	562.50
Boone	990.06	1, 089.62	210.17	953.41	8, 069.93	2, 699.01	1, 256.03	26.95	......	......	15, 295.18
Bourbon	1, 346.64	1, 943.63	84.43	......	18.55	......	......	......	......	......	3, 393.25
Boyd	15, 888.40	23, 561.60	3, 597.25	10, 964.21	37, 576.86	39, 345.62	483.06	896.12	......	7.74	132, 320.86
Boyle	817.22	416.03	14.85	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1, 248.10
Bracken	4, 754.45	5, 830.38	1, 149.53	3, 336.94	33, 670.32	17, 954.47	167.13	1, 244.37	......	2.36	68, 109.95
Breathitt	......	......	......	......	......	21.25	......	......	......	......	21.25
Breckenridge	1, 524.49	1, 172.63	435.92	1, 430.11	7, 315.46	2, 297.81	646.29	791.14	......	1.01	15, 614.86
Bullitt	4, 467.11	7, 705.85	1, 152.10	4, 767.05	21, 856.03	36, 327.86	26, 918.64	3, 575.40	......	33.37	106, 803.41
Butler	105.40	254.72	......	......	2, 231.33	349.60	2, 306.50	......	......	......	5, 247.55
Caldwell	497.22	1, 146.88	87.55	......	......	10.90	14.30	......	......	......	1, 756.85
Calloway	2, 413.38	6, 028.09	885.46	476.71	391.61	139.97	199.78	35.50	......	54.48	10, 624.98
Campbell	31, 921.41	66, 209.70	9, 689.24	28, 125.59	177, 042.30	174, 546.14	4, 230.14	4, 457.76	......	111.86	496, 334.14
Carlisle	675.34	1, 404.21	188.30	......	49.00	461.63	256.80	......	......	......	3, 035.28
Carroll	6, 254.66	6, 323.63	1, 580.96	3, 813.64	37, 045.87	12, 839.51	5, 389.10	4, 434.99	......	2.69	77, 685.05
Casey	168.53	187.79	7.10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	363.42
Christian	2, 999.45	2, 421.11	373.00	......	102.66	354.55	24.50	......	......	......	6, 275.27
Clark	509.80	812.91	121.61	......	......	......	......	......	......	25.00	1, 469.32
Clinton	52.25	......	......	......	......	......	183.22	......	......	......	235.47
Crittenden	2, 452.93	6, 080.60	559.89	1, 906.82	2, 325.41	1, 894.69	3, 111.55	189.45	......	16.35	18, 537.69
Cumberland	10.00	654.07	34.93	......	......	......	2.15	......	......	......	701.15
Daviess	12, 880.71	21, 698.82	2, 857.20	7, 150.57	9, 516.77	23, 422.89	23, 240.44	180.80	......	5.05	100, 953.25
Edmonson	244.24	131.92	90.40	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	466.56
Elliott	6.00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6.00
Estill	306.08	213.76	5.10	......	......	65.20	......	......	......	......	590.14
Fayette	3, 431.54	12, 195.49	3, 214.75	......	33.12	268.94	5.00	......	......	50.00	19, 198.84
Fleming	42.97	......	308.21	......	......	174.50	......	......	......	......	525.68
Floyd	11.48	135.10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	146.58
Franklin	10, 367.09	12, 140.20	2, 975.71	11, 440.92	21, 756.68	56, 935.91	516.78	2, 289.80	......	8.08	118, 431.17
Fulton	32, 019.47	17, 768.39	3, 518.09	5, 720.45	2, 135.67	3, 159.96	6, 084.20	38.45	......	6.04	70, 450.72
Gallatin	1, 216.36	1, 262.52	132.88	476.71	6. 711.12	498.17	58.06	......	......	......	10, 355.82

(*Continued*)

REGION C — KENTUCKY — (Continued)

County	Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	Relief Workers for General Family Care and Assistance	Building and Repair	Household Goods	Agricultural Rehabilitation	Other Occupational Rehabilitation	Field Supervision	All Other Relief	Total
Garrard	295.38	1, 108.21	167.83	...	...	84.02	...	...	...	...	1, 655.44
Grant	53.08	1, 005.96	12.00	...	...	3.98	...	...	...	...	1, 075.02
Graves	15, 216.04	35, 361.53	5, 227.48	...	141.24	2, 363.11	2, 025.24	...	...	169.89	60, 504.53
Grayson	266.82	350.35	20.78	...	...	35.05	...	...	...	...	673.00
Greene	367.43	180.23	44.16	...	...	1.15	...	...	...	...	592.97
Greenup	3, 489.10	1, 468.35	1, 282.86	3, 813.64	17, 158.25	16, 499.26	693.21	727.50	...	12.69	45, 144.86
Hancock	4, 246.80	7, 916.27	1, 309.13	3, 813.64	17, 622.76	14, 200.19	6, 413.18	338.61	...	32.69	55, 893.27
Hardin	2, 994.07	11, 547.11	1, 122.07	1, 906.82	36, 600.96	21, 118.86	3, 432.13	2, 038.77	...	21.35	80, 782.14
Harlan	...	...	...	...	...	7.00	...	...	...	...	7.00
Harrison	423.85	645.20	159.33	...	...	5.00	60.80	...	...	...	1, 294.18
Hart	304.57	503.77	81.01	...	...	39.75	...	...	...	...	929.10
Henderson	12, 924.43	18, 568.69	3, 202.61	5, 243.76	9, 359.94	27, 339.79	22, 280.56	825.90	...	37.00	99, 782.68
Henry	1, 581.11	3, 087.59	255.60	953.41	8, 467.22	6, 158.45	1, 544.24	253.66	...	...	22, 301.28
Hickman	2, 023.15	3, 487.15	279.92	476.71	239.66	1, 106.37	1, 151.90	...	...	...	8, 764.86
Hopkins	5, 863.74	13, 604.04	946.53	1, 906.82	1, 929.61	2, 311.69	4, 651.11	...	...	1.35	31, 214.89
Jefferson	542, 347.35	1, 325, 282.83	135, 586.85	224, 528.10	912, 998.84	1, 666, 438.60	47, 024.74	80, 696.34	...	2, 726.33	4, 937, 629.98
Jessamine	449.40	201.64	66.95	...	98.31	395.54	109.90	...	...	...	1, 321.74
Johnson	77.00	24.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101.00
Kenton	29, 671.85	38, 565.71	7, 660.34	20, 021.62	90, 957.39	90, 497.90	2, 253.74	3, 659.98	...	14.13	283, 302.66
Knox	4.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00
Larue	374.27	783.45	29.52	...	...	94.85	85.00	38.00	...	...	1, 405.09
Lawrence	5.26	...	...	...	...	16.15	...	...	...	...	21.41
Leslie	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.25	...	...	...	23.25
Lewis	7, 040.62	14, 958.26	1, 912.37	3, 813.64	23, 344.02	16, 789.01	1, 633.16	3, 070.37	...	2.69	72, 564.14
Lincoln	793.06	321.83	40.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1, 155.76
Livingston	5, 144.27	4, 379.82	1, 330.91	5, 243.76	21, 865.70	14, 479.67	11, 490.49	1, 957.74	...	3.70	65, 896.06
Logan	578.24	1, 083.55	117.74	...	...	...	5.00	...	...	...	1, 784.53
Lyon	3, 444.14	6, 424.99	1, 070.78	3, 813.64	16, 114.45	9, 634.94	5, 324.54	457.79	...	45.33	46, 330.60
McCracken	182, 271.66	332, 549.10	47, 873.95	61, 494.96	162, 582.37	339, 483.26	36, 337.81	25, 788.21	...	759.39	1, 189, 140.71
McCreary	160.80	460.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	621.53
McLean	8, 224.56	14, 923.24	2, 210.17	6, 673.88	38, 284.97	18, 268.33	1, 899.17	752.60	...	4.70	91, 241.62
Madison	928.46	2, 890.10	335.48	...	132.18	8.92	...	...	...	...	4, 295.14
Marion	6, 003.04	2, 181.68	817.98	...	...	307.50	...	...	...	...	9, 310.20
Marshall	5, 970.61	14, 273.51	1, 390.29	3, 336.94	3, 333.65	3, 645.53	4, 006.15	44.25	...	88.35	36, 089.29
Mason	12, 017.37	11, 603.14	2, 482.88	8, 103.98	33, 095.40	19, 354.02	1, 041.26	953.83	...	40.72	88, 692.60
Meade	1, 857.24	2, 381.18	327.25	1, 430.11	7, 293.04	3, 823.34	833.84	99.99	...	1.01	18, 047.00
Menifee	5.03	14.77	...	...	...	...	.40	...	...	...	20.20
(Continued)											

REGION C — KENTUCKY — (Concluded)

County	Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	Relief Workers for General Family Care and Assistance	Building and Repair	Household Goods	Agricultural Rehabilitation	Other Occupational Rehabilitation	Field Supervision	All Other Relief	Total
Mercer	1, 730.75	85.50			21.38	222.19	37.50				2, 097.32
Metcalfe		52.78					2.09				54.87
Monroe	66.85	164.00	11.94								242.79
Montgomery	914.48	597.09	24.75			31.05				25.00	1, 592.37
Morgan		6.00									6.00
Muhlenberg	9. 465.06	8, 278.31	2, 749.40	11, 440.92	2, 388.45	1, 278.89	1, 451.29			8.08	37, 060.40
Nelson	888.25	2, 961.28	233.89	476.71	45.76	418.74	19.48	300.00		75.34	5, 419.45
Nicholas	66.10	192.39	78.80			234.51	127.09				698.89
Ohio	3, 188.80	5, 843.66	914.81	3, 813.64	2, 250.80	3, 554.58	4, 740.26	48.78		2.69	24, 358.02
Oldham	718.94	2, 969.52	152.78		765.53	281.87	141.10				5, 029.74
Owen	1, 059.24	2, 231.14	612.32	953.41	7, 764.53	5, 481.71	2, 656.94	378.34		123.67	21, 261.30
Pendleton	401.91	266.16	108.58	476.71	306.65	587.17	13.48				2, 160.66
Pike	795.12	51.00									846.12
Powell	200.00					3.00					203.00
Pulaski	547.36	375.15	201.57							100.00	1, 224.08
Rockcastle	259.39	358.77	2.41								620.57
Rowan	186.49	185.55	2.70								374.74
Russell	219.26	424.86	19.03								663.15
Scott	1, 340.03	1, 406.43	256.56			70.00					3, 073.02
Shelby	415.41	1, 286.29	379.81		128.80	104.80				28.50	2, 343.61
Simpson	728.84	376.63	71.23			384.41					1, 561.11
Spencer	987.42	1, 258.46	425.16	953.41	3, 787.99	4, 916.94	734.69	253.96			13, 318.03
Taylor	1, 127.94	627.64	83.76								1, 839.34
Todd	728.50	1, 032.91	9.45								1, 770.86
Trigg	1, 674.84	1, 921.29	603.72	1, 906.82	1, 897.79	1, 047.18	1, 345.71	10.00		1.35	10, 408.70
Trimble	1, 155.57	4, 168.06	606.77	953.41	21, 912.83	7, 683.56	4, 522.31	501.60		178.67	41, 682.78
Union	14, 465.35	29, 115.23	2, 902.05	8, 103.99	69, 126.48	40, 406.67	11, 489.76	2, 616.09		54.68	178, 280.30
Warren	1. 630.43	5, 446.99	736.11		51.12	424.78					8, 289.43
Washington	436.44	957.80	175.95			130.87	17.70				1, 718.76
Wayne	214.14	102.01	18.14								334.29
Webster	7. 594.48	19, 128.28	2, 739.05	8, 580.69	25, 414.26	16, 971.32	5, 847.85	562.45		6.06	86, 844.44
Whitley	270.89	702.40	41.52		6.97		2.25				1, 024.03
Woodford	36.75	778.40	54.18		974.13	1, 067.51	151.20	113.00			3, 175.17
Headquarters (Not allocated to Areas)									$341, 005.24		341, 005.24
Total	$1, 056, 968.14	$2, 176, 921.32	$266, 048.33	$476, 705.09	$1, 908, 541.61	$2, 740, 960.19	$273, 048.94	$144, 703.69	$341, 005.24	$4, 924.25	$9, 389, 826.80

REGION D-E—INDIANA

County	Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	Relief Workers for General Family Care and Assistance	Building and Repair	Household Goods	Agricultural Rehabilitation	Other Occupational Rehabilitation	Field Supervision	All Other Relief	Total
Bartholomew	$995.98	$3, 393.10	$803.29	....	....	$90.00	$4.00	....	....	....	$5, 286.37
Clark	68, 311.00	71, 893.64	25, 075.94	$39, 679.47	$291, 080.38	490, 415.22	4, 530.02	$35, 026.41	....	$115.80	1, 026, 127.88
Clay	114.63	14.98	7.65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	137.26
Crawford	14, 002.75	2, 103.68	829.73	1, 909.70	84, 212.15	4, 738.21	565.58	4, 100.47	....	125.98	112, 588.25
Daviess	1, 886.42	1, 036.75	200.48	....	....	18.00	....	....	....	....	3, 141.65
Dearborn	78, 932.61	81, 065.08	20, 579.92	23, 553.05	675, 121.90	231, 230.23	2, 968.36	34, 814.56	....	817.78	1, 149, 083.49
Decatur	1, 573.47	858.24	224.79	....	....	32.25	....	....	....	....	2, 688.75
Dubois	337.58	470.89	413.25	....	....	4.00	....	....	....	....	1, 225.72
Floyd	55, 342.85	112, 739.71	20, 891.98	41, 589.17	292, 011.87	156, 824.84	7, 646.56	16, 629.32	....	804.03	704, 480.33
Gibson	2, 827.56	5, 197.77	1, 402.15	2, 970.66	4, 201.36	5, 151.68	11, 011.77	223.97	....	66.45	33, 053.37
Harrison	5, 436.92	7, 455.18	1, 269.87	2, 758.47	60, 466.10	7, 376.99	4, 632.74	809.36	....	1.41	90, 207.04
Jackson	1, 828.71	10, 998.13	2, 191.34	....	24.88	....	....	....	....	156.99	15, 200.05
Jefferson	4, 663.90	6, 234.12	1, 864.81	5, 304.75	42, 509.60	8, 269.82	1, 905.54	1, 683.37	....	52.71	72, 488.62
Jennings	738.86	724.61	396.80	....	....	13.00	....	....	....	....	1, 873.27
Johnson	1, 148.31	567.12	83.43	....	....	56.13	36.00	....	....	....	1, 890.99
Knox	2, 115.28	2, 377.54	741.03	1, 909.70	1, 229.44	934.55	1, 258.27	34.00	....	249.98	10, 849.79
Lawrence	1, 015.71	1, 956.43	375.97	....	....	46.65	....	....	....	....	3, 394.76
Marion	4, 003.73	17, 145.72	4, 772.35	....	....	516.41	....	....	....	99.75	26, 537.96
Martin	462.74	414.35	385.99	636.57	1, 132.71	330.60	19.39	....	....	....	3, 382.35
Ohio	1, 526.67	1, 755.24	849.54	1, 697.52	15, 077.39	7, 944.55	3, 375.96	136.20	....	....	32, 363.07
Orange	273.04	341.77	597.93	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1, 212.74
Perry	10, 733.20	15, 073.84	5, 178.39	14, 004.52	34, 318.08	29, 517.68	1, 234.45	1, 988.89	....	7.17	112, 056.22
Pike	130.30	67.43	69.61	212.19	76.96	250.16	551.37	....	....	....	1, 358.02
Posey	5, 574.21	13, 799.12	3, 716.74	4, 031.61	24, 519.95	23, 101.28	28, 385.96	802.10	....	57.06	103, 988.03
Putnam	363.08	211.53	74.54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	649.15
Ripley	6, 049.09	12, 883.30	637.50	....	....	2, 005.85	....	....	....	....	21, 575.74
Rush	124.59	563.68	177.65	....	....	30.85	....	....	....	6.32	903.09
Scott	578.21	675.98	155.46	....	....	34.94	....	....	....	....	1, 444.59
Spencer	9, 025.95	4, 740.09	3, 075.40	8, 275.39	22, 917.87	28, 190.51	18, 089.48	957.17	....	11.73	95, 283.59
Switzerland	2, 624.38	4, 022.05	874.26	2, 546.28	42, 235.33	10, 198.90	4, 422.95	1, 320.75	....	1.30	68, 246.20
Tippecanoe	131.18	130.85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	262.03
Vanderburgh	126, 744.65	138, 474.52	47, 597.11	60, 474.05	170, 816.75	262, 877.01	38, 168.40	22, 657.54	....	729.13	868, 539.16
Vigo	4, 299.71	4, 273.63	1, 426.31	....	18.30	....	....	....	....	314.20	10, 332.15
Warrick	2, 589.44	4, 312.20	859.01	636.57	1, 344.78	1, 776.34	212.25	1, 116.35	....	....	12, 846.94
Washington	1, 982.66	4, 859.33	705.90	....	....	24.25	20.00	38.93	....	....	7, 631.07
Headquarters (Not allocated to Areas)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$151, 397.41	....	151, 397.41
Total	$418, 489.37	$532, 831.60	$148, 506.12	$212, 189.67	$1, 763, 315.80	$1, 272, 000.90	$129, 039.05	$122, 339.39	$151, 397.41	$3, 617.79	$4, 753, 727.10

REGION F—TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA AND ALABAMA

County	Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	Relief Workers for General Family Care and Assistance	Building and Repair	Household Goods	Agricultural Rehabilitation	Other Occupational Rehabilitation	Field Supervision	All Other Relief	Total
TENNESSEE:											
Bradley	$536.18	$539.31	$82.30								$1, 157.79
Carroll	475.31	839.08	120.25			$46.70					1, 481.34
Cocke	311.16	515.57									826.73
Coffee	19, 268.01	11, 913.56	1, 705.08			2, 792.30				$612.47	36, 291.42
Cheatham		36.20	82.65							6.88	125.73
Chester	869.01	692.17	265.56			34.30	$35.03			16.67	1, 912.74
Crockett	617.44	951.08	165.92	$13.55		77.52	12.41				1, 837.92
Davidson	79, 982.21	36, 750.94	15, 994.89	2, 818.19	$168.93	16, 135.58	2, 581.11			174.75	154, 606.60
Dickson	1, 557.90	333.00				508.76					2, 399.66
Dyer	87, 820.29	58, 168.73	23, 994.73	4, 254.39	3, 189.15	70, 261.74	19, 803.71	$235.50		581.96	268, 310.20
Fayette	996.65	3, 816.86	174.15			1, 301.85	70.71				6, 360.22
Franklin	288.88	178.12	52.12				5.20			50.00	574.32
Gibson (Humboldt)	2, 983.24	4, 156.19	1, 311.48				31.65				8, 482.56
Giles	949.21	464.76	78.95			91.45				40.00	1, 624.37
Hamilton	11, 628.55	10, 408.00	3, 397.96			309.00				794.79	26, 538.30
Hardeman	970.93	1, 250.54	62.62			152.49				29.50	2, 466.08
Haywood	32.13	88.59				15.65					136.37
Henry	2, 582.25	4, 267.56	814.61	27.10		354.11	24.82				8, 070.45
Henderson	527.01	1, 490.82	319.67								2, 337.50
Humphreys	2, 448.19	1, 076.84	501.46	108.39	3.32	620.17	99.27			41.54	4, 899.18
Knox	6, 144.12	2, 459.89	502.61			2, 011.56	20.00				11, 138.18
Lake (Ridgely)	26, 812.59	7, 850.06	5, 973.18	1, 382.00	206.69	22, 500.21	3, 803.32	66.75		54.66	68, 649.46
Lake (Tiptonville)	24, 465.66	5, 521.62	4, 979.94	1, 056.82	670.97	15, 145.15	1, 579.11	13.20		15.04	53, 447.51
Lauderdale	26, 930.25	24, 110.09	5, 932.35	1, 178.76	649.72	20, 835.68	4, 542.44	73.20		143.77	84, 396.26
McNairy	870.64	1, 756.91	237.09	13.55		133.57	12.41			105.19	3, 129.36
Madison	5, 101.96	4, 698.45	2, 580.15			2, 897.02				109.44	15, 387.02
Maury	94.35										94.35
Montgomery	5, 011.88	1, 979.70	1, 129.92	270.98	25.65	2, 288.01	248.18			3.86	10, 958.18
Obion	15, 429.14	17, 751.00	3, 534.21	420.01	12.82	4, 217.20	2, 151.86			118.48	43, 634.72
Rutherford	1, 247.58	644.28	48.67								1, 940.53
Shelby	179, 128.51	161, 511.95	62, 734.50	1, 382.00	4, 858.89	39, 161.17	9, 195.85	43.82		4, 896.18	462, 912.87
Smith	14.50	222.49	.80								237.79
Stewart	7, 444.54	4, 108.49	1, 512.46	338.73	316.24	3, 645.42	384.63	10.80		4.82	17, 766.13
Sumner	1, 355.00	448.29	45.35			94.68					1, 943.32
Tipton	5, 923.09	3, 966.76	1, 254.71	284.53	8.69	4, 762.44	1, 356.79			26.55	17, 583.56
Weakley	2, 376.88	3, 776.18	632.28				2.00				6, 787.34
Williamson	344.91	125.20	12.50								482.61
Total	$523, 540.15	$378, 869.28	$140, 235.12	$13, 549.00	$10, 111.07	$210, 393.73	$45, 960.50	$443.27		$7, 826.55	$1, 330, 928.67

REGION F—Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama (Continued)

County	Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	Relief Workers for General Family Care and Assistance	Building and Repair	Household Goods	Agricultural Rehabilitation	Other Occupational Rehabilitation	Field Supervision	All Other Relief	Total
MISSISSIPPI:											
Adams	$3,383.87	$4,297.80	$904.69	$457.28	$351.69	$1,840.46	$806.55	....	....	$30.10	$12,072.44
Alcorn	1,743.81	2,015.29	665.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,424.35
Calhoun	....	9.85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9.85
Chickasaw (Houston)	42.43	97.39	1.65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	141.47
Chickasaw (Okolona)	182.07	364.50	21.75	....	....	53.59	....	....	....	....	621.91
Coahoma	2,515.31	127.53	76.82	30.49	....	34.88	5.58	....	....	....	2,790.61
De Soto	327.91	414.83	8.44	10.16	....	11.63	21.86	....	....	....	794.83
E. Tallahatchie	220.40	163.05	57.90	60.98	....	69.76	11.17	....	....	....	583.26
Grenada	26.96	140.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	167.13
Harrison	16.81	95.66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	112.47
Hinds	1,642.70	137.17	73.90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,853.77
Holmes	28.04	73.73	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	101.77
Humphrey	7,052.93	9,281.99	1,497.64	1,636.06	9.99	1,879.63	419.02	....	....	4.65	21,781.91
Jefferson	1,925.07	3,140.72	376.41	436.96	2.67	790.17	80.04	....	....	1.24	6,753.28
Lauderdale	106.05	65.00	....	....	....	90.00	....	....	....	....	261.05
Lee	82.97	340.45	113.13	....	....	5.00	....	....	....	....	541.55
Madison	6.40	31.34	137.34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	175.08
Monroe	65.60	96.87	10.29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	172.76
Pontotoc	457.66	1,998.60	163.70	....	....	185.16	19.30	....	....	....	2,824.42
Prentiss	285.32	685.27	125.54	....	....	15.67	5.15	....	....	....	1,116.95
Quitman	6,815.79	2,664.99	1,471.31	792.62	4.84	937.94	288.61	....	....	2.25	12,978.35
Sharkey-Issaquena	15,573.42	19,908.06	3,371.54	3,861.46	73.26	4,418.69	1,145.38	....	....	12.67	48,364.48
Tippah	....	94.61	7.40	....	....	19.45	....	....	....	....	121.46
Tunica	3,256.45	164.67	40.50	10.16	....	103.51	101.56	....	....	....	3,676.85
Union	1,889.12	1,481.63	240.77	....	....	5.50	76.10	....	....	20.40	3,713.52
Warren	8,460.61	10,427.82	1,761.47	873.91	114.88	3,739.89	2,351.46	....	....	52.34	27,782.38
Washington	3,191.79	691.63	193.40	193.07	5.23	220.93	217.47	....	....	....	4,713.52
W. Tallahatchie	265.36	30.50	....	....	....	....	1.00	....	....	....	296.86
Wilkinson	1,190.43	2,086.75	349.80	284.53	1.73	448.60	127.37	....	....	....	4,489.21
Yalabusha	125.99	162.85	10.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	298.84
Yazoo	6,372.41	11,433.67	1,587.41	1,514.07	9.25	1,820.08	1,430.46	....	....	57.81	24,225.16
Total	$67,253.68	$72,724.39	$13,268.05	$10,161.75	$573.54	$16,690.54	$7,108.08	....	....	$181.46	$187,961.49

REGION F — Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama (Concluded)

County	Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	Relief Workers for General Family Care and Assistance	Building and Repair	Household Goods	Agricultural Rehabilitation	Other Occupational Rehabilitation	Field Supervision	All Other Relief	Total
LOUISIANA:											
Avoyelles	$4,472.15	$9,233.28	$1,152.01	$933.63	$5.05	$973.35	$153.39			$43.35	$16,966.21
Catahoula	28,984.73	34,040.05	4,068.24	3,589.11	21.80	4,434.02	10,473.91			64.94	85,676.80
Concordia	8,203.59	9,457.13	1,635.71	2,135.10	46.54	2,177.08	1,453.96			5.38	25,114.49
E. Carroll	54.25	25.45				10.60		$5.00			95.30
Grant	24.21	38.89	5.63	7.66		7.75	1.24				85.38
La Salle	3,076.99	6,608.19	243.44	283.15	1.53	343.13	1,392.92			133.31	12,082.66
Ouachita	509.33	569.73	91.01	114.78		116.28	302.17				1,703.30
Pointe Coupee	1,071.00	604.94	109.41	114.78		116.28	18.61				2,035.02
Rapides	1,697.29	1,345.66	104.88	68.88		74.77	154.07				3,445.55
St. Martin	587.44	822.61	101.29	137.75		139.54	22.34				1,810.97
W. Carroll	413.84										413.84
W. Feliciana	941.94	1,757.39	296.80	267.84	1.45	271.32	43.43				3,580.17
Total	$50,036.76	$64,503.32	$7,808.42	$7,652.68	$76.37	$8,664.12	$14,016.04	$5.00		$246.98	$153,009.69
ALABAMA:											
Colbert	345.60	60.48	3.80			545.50					955.38
Jackson	264.23	380.58	6.27								651.08
Jefferson	27,274.03	32,539.81	6,609.90			331.91	491.30			542.66	67,789.61
Lauderdale	164.98	53.69	22.70							10.00	251.37
Marion	33.15	42.34	7.00								82.49
Mobile										200.00	200.00
Talladega	551.73	180.37	203.55								935.65
Total	$28,633.72	$33,257.27	$6,853.22			$877.41	$491.30			$752.66	$70,865.58
SUMMARY:											
Tennessee	523,540.15	378,869.28	140,235.12	13,549.00	10,111.07	210,393.73	45,960.50	443.27		7,826.55	1,330,928.67
Mississippi	67,253.68	72,724.39	13,268.05	10,161.75	573.54	16,690.54	7,108.08			181.46	187,961.49
Louisiana	50,036.76	64,503.32	7,808.42	7,652.68	76.37	8,664.12	14,016.04	5.00		246.98	153,009.69
Alabama	28,633.72	33,257.27	6,853.22			877.41	491.30			752.66	70,865.58
Headquarters (Not allocated to Areas)									$110,958.51		110,958.51
Total	$669,464.31	$549,354.26	$168,164.81	$31,363.43	$10,760.98	$236,625.80	$67,575.92	$448.27	$110,958.51	$9,007.65	$1,853,723.94

NOTE: An estimated 45% of Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter (1), Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance (2), Medical, Nursing and Sanitation (3), expended by the Memphis Regional Headquarters representing expenditures on behalf of refugees from Kentucky and Arkansas has been transferred to those States as follows:

McCracken Co., Ky	$94,812.99
Mississippi Co. (Blytheville) Ark	37,247.97
Mississippi Co. (Osceola) Ark	37,247.96
St. Francis Co., Ark	71,109.75
Crittenden Co., Ark	64,337.39
Pointsett Co., Ark	33,861.79
	$338,617.85

REGION G — ILLINOIS

County	Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	Relief Workers for General Family Care and Assistance	Building and Repair	Household Goods	Agricultural Rehabilitation	Other Occupational Rehabilitation	Field Supervision	All Other Relief	Total
Alexander	$21,816.91	$21,753.57	$3,820.63	$12,458.34	$2,888.69	$7,358.87	$3,148.52	$50.00	......	$281.10	$73,576.63
Franklin	1,774.79	1,850.46	314.95	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,940.20
Gallatin	20,662.58	35,164.00	6,871.80	6,178.93	111,370.10	56,107.66	4,743.71	2,839.09	......	312.45	244,250.32
Hamilton	597.62	961.05	586.47	150.71	187.84	283.35	57.85	......	......	......	2,824.89
Hardin	3,229.69	2,438.36	929.92	1,708.00	7,502.68	4,462.00	123.29	3,075.02	......	167.54	23,636.50
Jackson	4,376.51	8,250.42	4,630.80	......	......	......	35.33	12.00	......	306.00	17,611.06
Johnson	1,006.92	2,261.93	658.77	401.86	114.73	1,532.05	24.68	......	......	51.56	6,052.50
Marion	1,109.86	1,176.06	632.96	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,918.88
Massac	10,816.04	16,784.39	4,197.12	5,174.23	45,357.67	69,648.75	3,775.76	4,382.11	......	40.43	160,176.50
Perry	3,230.22	3,649.73	1,519.43	......	125.00	98.00	......	......	......	......	8,622.38
Pope	3,494.11	3,627.91	1,094.04	1,858.71	13,407.47	12,255.99	2,505.48	760.81	......	33.75	39,038.27
Pulaski	22,747.74	40,735.66	5,788.93	8,087.87	114,612.90	73,816.67	3,347.86	5,612.20	......	746.78	275,496.61
St. Clair	65.98	628.42	160.56	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	854.96
Saline	19,382.57	39,660.51	6,244.67	11,955.98	121,447.21	118,284.83	2,834.24	3,396.16	......	230.10	323,436.27
Union	17,527.65	20,474.13	11,164.41	......	......	211.05	......	......	......	96.50	49,473.74
Wabash	389.93	1,209.01	30.88	351.65	211.45	109.95	73.22	......	......	......	2,376.09
West Frankfort	2,674.31	2,755.57	2,657.18	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8,087.06
White	6,860.84	7,429.94	1,702.34	1,908.93	12,442.70	15,318.34	5,125.13	223.97	......	118.85	51,131.04
Williamson	8,080.19	7,089.31	4,803.87	......	17.88	741.25	100.73	......	......	100.00	20,933.23
Headquarters (Not allocated to Areas)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$56,999.00	......	56,999.00
Total	$149,844.46	$217,900.43	$57,809.73	$50,235.21	$429,686.32	$360,228.76	$25,895.80	$20,351.36	$56,999.00	$2,485.06	$1,371,436.13

REGION H — MISSOURI

County	Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	Relief Workers for General Family Care and Assistance	Building and Repair	Household Goods	Agricultural Rehabilitation	Other Occupational Rehabilitation	Field Supervision	All Other Relief	Total
Dunklin	$11,711.94	$39,791.14	$6,231.28	$4,921.19	$76.88	$8,318.27	$6,438.26	......	......	$62.48	$77,551.44
Mississippi	39,806.63	63,286.57	17,131.37	4,743.12	4,625.40	50,560.77	25,529.40	$103.39	......	1,009.05	206,795.70
New Madrid	13,123.86	20,653.65	8,768.49	2,994.80	44.14	5,973.07	1,386.47	25.00	......	189.34	53,158.82
Pemiscott	12,804.86	18,625.49	9,805.70	3,529.01	1,642.66	1,958.91	7,108.61	17.50	......	119.45	55,612.19
Headquarters (Not allocated to Areas)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$17,363.92	......	17,363.92
Total	$77,447.29	$142,356.85	$41,936.84	$16,188.12	$6,389.08	$66,811.02	$40,462.74	$145.89	$17,363.92	$1,380.32	$410,482.07

REGION I — ARKANSAS

County	Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	Relief Workers for General Family Care and Assistance	Building and Repair	Household Goods	Agricultural Rehabilitation	Other Occupational Rehabilitation	Field Supervision	All Other Relief	Total
Arkansas	$162.25	$2,337.89	$229.83	......	$75.94	$36.33	$2.00	......	......	......	$2,844.24
Ashley	31.08	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	31.08
Clay	......	303.74	1.25	......	......	......	1.80	......	......	......	306.79
Clebourne	......	110.60	......	......	......	......	4.40	......	......	......	115.00
Craighead	16,315.89	24,359.45	15,311.35	$2,020.06	32.49	2,649.94	392.45	......	......	$66.80	61,148.43
Crittenden	52,674.08	13,249.01	12,256.66	5,272.69	548.27	10,450.23	918.49	......	......	324.38	95,693.81
Cross	12,099.02	21,344.53	13,459.85	1,540.72	56.88	756.14	305.23	......	......	642.47	50,204.84
Drew	49.60	103.88	112.95	......	30.00	11.50	......	$70.00	......	......	377.93
Fulton	......	205.06	23.58	......	......	12.92	......	......	......	......	241.56
Garland	34.25	206.15	......	......	......	118.08	......	......	......	......	358.48
Greene	7,293.98	9,613.48	6,366.22	342.38	5.51	3,497.09	52.96	......	......	11.32	27,182.94
Independence	42.37	365.03	117.60	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	525.00
Jackson	701.72	1,053.18	203.08	376.62	6.07	5.38	58.25	......	......	12.45	2,416.75
Jefferson	......	91.00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	91.00
Lawrence	850.98	1,288.21	122.64	205.44	3.30	......	31.77	......	......	6.79	2,509.13
Lee	24,300.06	26,317.19	9,683.30	2,088.53	36,763.45	20,908.17	6,476.21	31.66	......	302.41	126,870.98
Mississippi (Blytheville)	53,230.75	39,804.42	16,620.37	2,807.56	2,503.30	6,791.29	2,880.47	26.60	......	540.97	125,205.73
Mississippi (Osceola)	42,882.82	28,656.61	17,720.83	4,211.32	2,725.20	8,480.05	904.95	......	......	406.05	105,987.83
Monroe	6,749.89	11,720.18	3,457.87	1,677.68	972.64	1,070.07	1,562.22	......	......	71.29	27,281.84
Phillips	29,612.49	31,098.02	7,568.45	2,465.18	764.15	10,775.72	1,391.76	385.00	......	81.52	84,142.29
Poinsett	42,234.17	41,003.78	14,079.90	4,177.08	116.38	5,000.48	1,767.30	......	......	383.43	108,762.52
Prairie	1,475.50	5,691.43	637.31	445.10	7.16	74.93	78.84	......	......	14.72	8,424.99
Pulaski	467.18	787.88	243.01	......	......	55.02	......	......	......	21.00	1,574.09
St. Francis	108,310.28	91,171.57	27,740.81	5,854.77	3,474.55	39,989.15	2,942.96	38.25	......	1,082.20	280,604.54
Union	95.92	391.45	193.26	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	680.63
White	492.42	2,064.67	137.06	171.19	2.75	66.15	26.48	......	......	5.66	2,966.38
Woodruff	1,125.01	6,240.59	471.93	582.04	9.36	164.83	90.03	......	......	19.25	8,703.04
Yell	27.56	194.45	......	......	......	17.08	5.30	......	......	......	244.39
Headquarters (Not allocated to Areas)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$41,124.64	......	41,124.64
Total	$401,259.27	$359,773.45	$146,759.11	$34,238.36	$48,097.40	$110,930.55	$19,893.87	$551.51	$41,124.64	$3,992.71	$1,166,620.87

REGION J — PENNSYLVANIA

Chapter	Rescue, Transportation and Mass Shelter	Food, Clothing and Other Maintenance	Medical, Nursing and Sanitation	Relief Workers for General Family Care and Assistance	Building and Repair	Household Goods	Agricultural Rehabilitation	Other Occupational Rehabilitation	Field Supervision	All Other Relief	Total
Pittsburgh (Allegheny Co.)	$3,591.43	$31.10	$124.75	......	$306.28	$22.10	......	......	$138.57	$14.90	$4,229.13

APPENDIX D

Officers and Committees of the American Red Cross
As of January 15, 1937

Franklin D. Roosevelt	*President*
Charles Evans Hughes	*Vice President*
Herbert Hoover	*Vice President*
Stanley Reed	*Counselor*
Wayne C. Taylor	*Treasurer*
Miss Mabel T. Boardman	*Secretary*

Central Committee

Appointed by the President of the United States
Cary T. Grayson, *Chairman*

R. Walton Moore
Assistant Secretary, to represent the Department of State

Wayne C. Taylor
Assistant Secretary, to represent the Treasury Department

Major General Charles R. Reynolds
Surgeon General, U. S. A., to represent the War Department

Stanley Reed
Solicitor General, to represent the Department of Justice

Rear Admiral Perceval S. Rossiter
Surgeon General, U. S. N., to represent the Navy Department

Elected by the Board of Incorporators

Cornelius N. Bliss	New York, N. Y.
Eliot Wadsworth	Boston, Mass.
Miss Mabel T. Boardman	Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Henry R. Rea	Pittsburgh, Pa.
George E. Scott	Chicago, Ill.
Alfred E. Smith	New York, N. Y.

Elected by the Chapter Delegates

William Fortune	Indianapolis, Ind.
Samuel Knight	San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. August Belmont	New York, N. Y.
Gustavus D. Pope	Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Henry P. Davison	Locust Valley, N. Y.
Henry Upson Sims	Birmingham, Ala.

Incorporators of the American National Red Cross

Mrs. Larz Anderson	Washington, D. C.
Newton D. Baker	Cleveland, Ohio
Mrs. Robert C. Barnard	Cincinnati, Ohio
Mrs. August Belmont	New York, N. Y.
Cornelius N. Bliss	New York, N. Y.
Miss Mabel T. Boardman	Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Jr	New York, N. Y.
Mrs. George H. Capen	St. Louis, Mo.

Incorporators of the American Red Cross—(Continued)

Arthur Capper	Topeka, Kan.
Winthrop Murray Crane, Jr	Dalton, Mass.
William H. Crocker	San Francisco, Calif.
George Howard Crosby	Duluth, Minn.
Mrs. Joseph M. Cudahy	Chicago, Ill.
Rt. Rev. Michael J. Curley	Baltimore, Md.
Dwight F. Davis	Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Henry P. Davison	Locust Valley, N. Y.
Gould Dietz	Omaha, Neb.
Brig. Gen. James A. Drain	Washington, D. C.
Mrs. William K. Draper	New York, N. Y.
Mrs. George W. C. Drexel	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Dr. Livingston Farrand	Ithaca, N. Y.
Marshall Fiske	New Haven, Conn.
James B. Forgan, Jr	Chicago, Ill.
William Fortune	Indianapolis, Ind.
Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman	Washington, D. C.
James R. Garfield	Cleveland, Ohio
Harvey D. Gibson	New York, N. Y.
Joseph P. Grace	New York, N. Y.
Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson	Washington, D. C.
William Green	Washington, D. C.
Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord	New York, N. Y.
Edward S. Harkness	New York, N. Y.
George L. Harrison	New York, N. Y.
Will Hays	New York, N. Y.
Frank T. Heffelfinger	Minneapolis, Minn.
Charles Evans Hughes	Washington, D. C.
Jesse H. Jones	Houston, Texas
Charles Hallam Keep	New York, N. Y.
Francis B. Loomis	San Francisco, Calif.
D. C. Mac Watters	Los Angeles, Calif.
William G. McAdoo	Los Angeles, Calif.
Rt. Rev. William F. McDowell	Washington, D. C.
John L. Merrill	New York, N. Y.
John Bassett Moore	New York, N. Y.
John W. Morey	Denver, Colo.
Henry Morgenthau	New York, N. Y.
Dr. Fred Towsley Murphy	Detroit, Mich.
Gurney E. Newlin	Los Angeles, Calif.
Augustus K. Oliver	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gen. John J. Pershing	Washington, D. C.
Gifford Pinchot	Milford, Pa.
Mrs. Thomas Potter, Jr	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Henry R. Rea	Sewickley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
George E. Scott	Chicago, Ill.
Furnifold M. Simmons	New Bern, N. C.
Alfred E. Smith	New York, N. Y.
Gen. Charles P. Summerall	Charleston, S. C.
R. C. Ballard Thruston	Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Frederic W. Upham	Chicago, Ill.
Eliot Wadsworth	Boston, Mass.
Willoughby G. Walling	Chicago, Ill.
Felix M. Warburg	New York, N. Y.
Lloyd B. Wilson	Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Simon Wolf	Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Leonard Wood	New York, N. Y.

General Executive Officers

Cary T. Grayson, *Chairman.*
  H. J. Hughes, *Legal Adviser.*
James L. Fieser, *Vice Chairman in Charge of Domestic Operations.*
  DeWitt Smith, *Assistant Director, Domestic Operations and Assistant to Vice Chairman.*
  Robert E. Bondy, *Assistant to Vice Chairman.*
  Richard F. Allen, *Manager, Eastern Area.*
  William M. Baxter, Jr., *Manager, Midwestern Area.*
  A. L. Schafer, *Manager, Pacific Area.*
  William DeKleine, M. D., *Medical Assistant to Vice Chairman.*
  Douglas Griesemer, *Director, Public Information and Roll Call.*
James K. McClintock, *Vice Chairman in Charge of Finance.*
  Howard J. Simons, *Director of Accounting.*
Ernest J. Swift, *Vice Chairman in Charge of Insular and Foreign Operations.*

Directors of Services

Civilian Relief: J. Blaine Gwin.
Disaster Relief: Robert E. Bondy.
First Aid and Life Saving: Harold F. Enlows.
Junior Red Cross: Thomas W. Gosling.
Nursing: Miss Ida F. Butler.
Public Health Nursing and Home Hygiene: Miss I. Malinde Havey.
Volunteer Service: Miss Mabel T. Boardman.
War Service: Don C. Smith.

Nutrition Consultant: Miss Melva B. Bakkie.
Farm and Home Accident Prevention Consultant: John Melpolder.

Principal Personnel Assigned to the Flood Relief Organization*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

Washington, D. C.

Administrative

DeWitt Smith, *General Director*

Associate General Directors and Territorial Assignments

Richard F. Allen, Kentucky
Robert E. Bondy, Ohio, Indiana
William M. Baxter, Jr. and F. A. Winfrey,
Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana

Assistant General Directors

Colin Herrle
Ernest P. Krick
Don C. Smith
Walter S. Gard
Ramone Eaton
Albert Evans
Neville G. Hall
L. M. Mitchell (St. Louis)
Edith R. Miller (St. Louis)
H. E. Downey (St. Louis)

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* It is difficult to list even the principal personnel assigned to the flood relief organization. Varying conditions prevented a complete uniformity of organization and titles by regions or areas. The shifting of personnel with changing demands to different functional or territorial assignments necessitates the showing of some persons more than once and the listing at times of more than one person in the same position. It is impractical to show the periods during which the various positions were occupied by each of the different persons. Notwithstanding the care taken in the preparation of this list, it is recognized that some errors may have occurred, and that some persons may be included who occupied positions of lesser importance than others whose names do not appear. This could probably be prevented only if space and other considerations permitted the listing of all of the some 10,000 persons who served. Since that is obviously impossible, it is hoped the list given will show with reasonable accuracy some of the principal personnel and will not be construed as any lack of appreciation of the value of the services of the many others, without whose devotion, energy, and skill the relief task could not have been completed satisfactorily.

Medical and Nursing

William DeKleine, M. D., *Director*
K. E. Miller, M. D., *Associate Medical Director* (St. Louis)
Ida F. Butler, *Director, Nursing Enrollment*
I. Malinde Havey, *Director, Nursing Service*
Margaret Dizney, *Assistant Director, Nursing Service*
Elsbeth Vaughan, *Assistant Director, Nursing Service* (St. Louis)
Lona Trott, *Assistant Director, Nursing Service* (St. Louis)
Melva Bakkie, *Nutrition Consultant*

Personnel

J. Blaine Gwin, *Director*
Edith Spray, *Assistant Director*
H. E. Downey, *Assistant Director* (St. Louis)

Accounting

J. A. Hendrix, *Chief Accountant*
C. Wade Downing, *Assistant Chief Accountant*

Supplies

George C. Smith, *General Supply Officer*
Robert F. Eaton, *Supply Officer* (St. Louis)

Building

Roy Wingate, *Building Adviser*

REGION A — WEST VIRGINIA

Headquarters — Huntington, West Virginia

Charles H. McFarland, *Director*
W. W. Jefferson Jr., *Assistant Director*
Katherine Steer Edwards, *Case Supervisor*
Harold Atkinson, *Accountant*
K. F. Xander, *Accountant*
Ralph Ord, *Building Adviser*
G. E. Richter, *Statistician*

COUNTY	AREA DIRECTOR
Brooke County	Christine Bergen
Cabell County	W. W. Jefferson, Jr. Gladys Hall *Case Supervisor*
Hancock County	Francis Holliday
Jackson, Pleasants, Tyler and Wood Counties	George P. Drowne
*Kanawha County	Gladys Hall
Marshall County	Gladys Hall Scharlottie Stewart
Mason County	Lewella Jones
Ohio County	Ellen Rochford
Wayne County	Cordele Kemper Ballard Cordelia Wolfe
Wetzel County	Maude Whittier Scharlottie Stewart

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* Refugee County

REGION B — OHIO

Headquarters — Cincinnati, Ohio

Maurice R. Reddy, *Director*
Harold Nearman, *Assistant Director*
Albert Evans, *Assistant Director* (Ohio and Indiana)
Helen Wade, *Case Supervisor*
Sophie Foote, *Assistant Case Supervisor* (Ohio and Indiana)
Vasilike Foster, *Itinerant Case Supervisor* (6 counties)
Miriam Dailey, *Nursing Supervisor*
Beatrice Weber, *Disbursing Officer* (Ohio and Indiana)
Imena Allison, *Disbursing Officer*
E. A. Collier, *Accountant*
June Lonas, *Personnel*
Sadie Colby, *Registrar*
Howard Brown, *Building Adviser*
Edwin Powers, *Director of Public Information*
W. C. Conover, *Supply Officer*

COUNTY	AREA DIRECTOR
Adams County	Roy Johnson W. I. Jones Wanda Morgenthaler
Athens County	Rose Rutherford
Belmont County	Alice Richards
Brown County	Roy Johnson W. I. Jones Ethel Hiller
Clermont County	Roy Johnson Sophie Foote Anne Cragin *Case Supervisor*
Columbiana County	Vasilike Foster
Coshocton County	Ruth Albert
Fairfield County	H. M. Sutton
*Franklin County	Cecile Kennedy
Gallia County	Dorothy Lewis
Hamilton County	E. P. Krick Maurice R. Reddy Gertrude Smith *Case Supervisor* Kathryn B. Monroe *Case Supervisor* Ann McMechen *Assistant Case Supervisor*

District Supervisors

Laura Eiseman
Helen Fraine
Rose Greenstein
Lavina Durham
Florence Delaney
Eileen Yarbrough
Margaret Shotton
Mary C. Sumner
Charlotte Murray

COUNTY	AREA DIRECTOR
Hocking County	Margaret Lutz
Jefferson County	Katherine Brady
Lawrence County	Dorothy Griswold Clarence Rowland Cecile Kennedy Ruth Albert *Case Supervisor* Gertrude Force *Case Supervisor*
Licking County	Clotilde Cook
Meigs County	Marjorie Cator Rose Rutherford Harriet Ray

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* Refugee Counties

COUNTY	AREA DIRECTOR
Monroe County	Mary Lyons
Muskingum and Morgan Counties	Margaret McCarthy
*Ross County	Harry Kenning
Scioto County	Clarence Rowland Charlotte Johnson *Case Supervisor*
Trumbull County	Charles Francis
Tuscarawas County	Ida Browning
Washington County	Marion Tinker

REGION C — KENTUCKY

Headquarters — Louisville, Ky.

A. L. Schafer, *Director*
Richard F. Allen, *Director*
Henry M. Baker, *Assistant Director* (Jefferson County)
Emma F. Tyler, *Assistant Director* (Eastern Kentucky)
Nat C. Wilson, *Assistant Director* (Western Kentucky)
R. A. Shepard, *Assistant Director* (Boone, Kenton and Campbell Counties)
J. W. Richardson, *Assistant Director*
Paul Hutchins, *Assistant Director*
Helen M. Colwell, *Case Supervisor*
Ernestine Lewin, *Assistant Case Supervisor* (Eastern Kentucky)
Roberta Morgan, *Assistant Case Supervisor* (Western Kentucky)
M. L. Thompson, M. D., *Medical Adviser*
Charlotte Heilman, *Nursing Supervisor*
Helen Dunn, *Nursing Supervisor*
Beatrice Weber, *Disbursing Officer*
Sheridan Connolly, *Disbursing Officer*
Roy Wingate, *Building Adviser*
J. S. Gibson, *Accountant*
J. H. Bigley, *Supply Officer*
J. T. Otto, *Claims Adjuster*
Hugh Pendexter, *Director of Public Information*
Julia Dyke, *Personnel*
Eva Peterson, *Registrar*

COUNTY	AREA DIRECTOR
*Allen, Boyle, Adair, *Bath, Barren, *Bourbon, Boyd, Lawrence and Greenup Counties	Thomas Dinsmore
Anderson, Franklin, Jessamine, Mercer, Woodford Counties	Dorothy Hall
Ballard County	Aurelia Uhl Frank Cashel
Bracken County	Jessie Downer
Breckenridge and Hart Counties	Mary V. Howard
Bullitt County	Mary Weldon
Butler, Christian and Muhlenberg Counties	M. W. Scanlon
Calloway County	H. E. Suydam Ione Chase
Campbell, Kenton and Boone Counties	R. A. Shepard Belle Lowe *Case Supervisor*
Carlisle County	Ruth Lewis Phoebe Gregg
Carroll and Gallatin Counties	Margaret Lewis
Clark, Cumberland, LaRue, Nelson and Monroe Counties	Annette McClaran
Daviess County	Henrietta Bartlett
Edmonston, Estill, Casey and *Clinton Counties	Eva Gibbs

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* Refugee Counties

COUNTY	AREA DIRECTOR
*Fayette County	Sheridan Connolly
Fleming, Lewis and Mason Counties	A. J. Berres Stone J. Crane
Fulton County	Mabel Gwynne
*Grant, Green, Garrard, and Grayson Counties	Emma F. Tyler
Graves County	Frank Cashel
Hancock County	J. Fritz Thompson Marie Little Thomas Kehoe
Hardin County	William Kirk Milton B. Rendahl
Harrison and Nicholas Counties	Bernice Husted
Henderson County	Mildred Hassler
Henry County	Rose Lawrence
Hickman County	Phoebe Gregg Ione Chase
Hopkins County	Celeste Thompson
Jefferson County	Henry M. Baker

Case Supervisor

Helen M. Colwell

Assistant Case Supervisors

Frances Blackburn
Marion L. Foster
Evelyn E. Noe
Ella M. Watland
Lucy M. Wilkin

District Supervisors

Mary E. Beardsley
Gertrude E. Beebe
Carlos Bell
Grace Benton
Helen Bradley
Ruth Bradley
Lina L. Cameron
Vera D. Dunham
A. Margaret Harris
Mary L. Jones
Annabelle S. Kahn
Ruth Kernodle
Ruth M. Lewis
Katherine Sexsmith
Frances E. Smith
Sam N. Welch
Eleanor Von Ertz
Julia Stevens

*Knox County	Henry Baker
Lincoln, Madison and Marion Counties	A. J. Berres
*Logan, Caldwell, Crittenden, Livingston, Todd, Lyon and Trigg Counties	James Cullens
Marshall County	Reuben Townrowe Robert C. Lewis
McCracken County	Gus G. Meyer Rose Morris *Case Supervisor*
McLean County	Ruth Riley
Meade County	Olive Jacques Thomas Kehoe
*Metcalf, *Montgomery, Rowan, *Scott, Russell, *Pulaski and Rockcastle Counties	Ruth Metz
Ohio County	Constance Rabin Adeline Daly
Oldham and Trimble Counties	Margaret Lewis Marion M. Jones
Owen County	Mabel Stone
Pendleton County	Jessie Downer Dorothy Hall
*Shelby, Simpson, *Taylor, Warren, Washington, Whitley and Wayne Counties	Margaret Rogers
Spencer County	Kathryn Lanni Annette McClaran
Union County	M. W. Scanlon Dorothy H. Johnston
Webster County	M. W. Scanlon Thomas Hendricks

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* Refugee Counties

REGION D — Eastern Indiana

(From January 30th to March 2nd, 1937)

William H. Book, *Director*
Clyde Baird, *Assistant Director*
Besse Kinsey, *Case Supervisor*
Zella Bryant, *Nursing Supervisor*
Blair Stein, *Accountant*
Frank Loeffler, *Supply Officer*

COUNTY	AREA DIRECTOR
*Bartholomew, *Daviess, *Brown, and *Clay Counties	Mary Moreland
Dearborn, *Decatur, and *Ripley Counties	Thomas J. Kehoe Lydia Clarke *Case Supervisor* Hazel Thomas *Case Supervisor*
Greene, and *Jackson Counties	E. A. Bruneohler
Jefferson, *Jennings, *Johnson, *Lawrence and *Marion Counties	Maria Harper
*Morgan, Martin, *Monroe and *Montgomery Counties	Margaret Brown
Ohio and *Orange Counties	Marianne Corcoran
*Putnam and *Rush Counties	Florence O'Neil
*Scott County	John Eckhart
Switzerland County	Eugenia Hobbs
*Vigo County	Mrs. George Schoolcraft
Washington County	Ruth Hartley

REGION D-E — INDIANA

Headquarters — Evansville, Indiana

Charles W. Carr, *Director*
Clyde Baird, *Assistant Director*
John C. Wilson, *Assistant Director*
Albert Evans, *Assistant Director* (Ohio and Indiana)
Edith McAllister, *Case Supervisor*
Gladys West, *Assistant Case Supervisor*
Sophie Foote, *Assistant Case Supervisor* (Ohio and Indiana)
George Willison, M. D., *Medical Director*
Virginia Elliman, *Nursing Supervisor*
Elizabeth Taylor, *Nursing Supervisor*
Beatrice Weber, *Disbursing Officer* (Ohio and Indiana)
Janet Kovalchek, *Disbursing Officer*
John O. Thornton, *Accountant*
Besse Kinsey, *Personnel*
Edna Wimmel, *Registrar*
Howard Clapp, *Building Adviser*
Norman Riley, *Supply Officer*

COUNTY	AREA DIRECTOR
Clark County	J. Harrison Heckman Marjorie Workman Rita MacDonald *Case Supervisor*
Crawford County	Christine Scollon
Dearborn County	Thomas J. Kehoe Harry Walden Lydia Clarke *Case Supervisor* Hazel Thomas *Case Supervisor*

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* Refugee Counties

COUNTY	AREA DIRECTOR
Floyd County	David Brown Bess Augsberger *Case Supervisor*
Gibson and Pike Counties	John B. Dunne
Harrison County	Eleanor Hellwig Alice O. Maxwell
Jefferson County	Maria Harper
Knox and *Dubois Counties	Beryl Gould
Martin County	Mary Moreland
Ohio County	Harry Walden Marianne Corcoran Bertha Hicks
Perry County	Janet Kovalchek Gail Bradley
Posey County	Elsie Alvis
Spencer County	Bess Allen
Switzerland County	Harry Walden Eugenia Hobbs Bertha Hicks
Vanderburgh County	J. Fritz Thompson Cecile T. McKay *Case Supervisor*
Warrick County	Helen Glasser

REGION F — TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI

Headquarters — Memphis, Tennessee

George E. Myer, *Director*
Frank Grayson, *Assistant Director*
Richard F. Gordon, *Assistant Director*
Paul Hutchins, *Assistant Director*
Helen J. Moses, *Case Supervisor*
Margaret B. Cornell, *Assistant Case Supervisor and Personnel*
Katherine Sexsmith, *Assistant Case Supervisor*
M. S. Lombard, M. D., *Medical Adviser*
Gladyce Badger, *Nursing Supervisor*
S. M. Nichols, *Accountant*
Jennings Campbell Brown, *Building Adviser*
John Maloney, *Director of Public Information*
Kate McConnell, *Registrar*
Francis Andrews, *Supply Officer*
Lipe Henslee, *Supply Officer*
Arthur Fifer, *Statistician*

TENNESSEE

COUNTY	AREA DIRECTOR
*Bradley, Clay, *Cheatham, *Chester, *Carroll, and Cocke Counties	Mary C. Coughlin
*Coffee and *Fayette Counties	Oliver P. Allen
Crockett County	James C. Williams, Jr.
Davidson County	J. F. O'Brien
*Dickson County	W. A. Frizzell
Dyer County	S. K. Hunt Beth Stanton Marion C. Adams Mrs. Stephanie McCarty *Case Supervisor*
*Gibson and *Giles Counties	Felicita Pellegrini
*Hamilton, *Hardeman, *Henderson, Humphrey and Henry Counties	S. K. Hunt

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* Refugee Counties

COUNTY	AREA DIRECTOR
*Knox and *Smith Counties	David R. Jaques
Lake County	Leone Thomas
Lauderdale County	Meriel Noah
McNairy and *Madison Counties	Ben Gammage
Montgomery County	Ben Gammage
	Ella B. Watland
Obion and *Rutherford Counties	Jessie Boyd
Shelby County	W. I. Jones
	Eleanor A. Noble
	Doris Thaine *Case Supervisor*
Stewart and *Sumner Counties	Stephanie McCarty
Tipton County	Mary M. Pritchard
Weakley and *Williamson Counties	Reva L. Thompson

ALABAMA

*Colbert, Jefferson, *Lauderdale, Marion and Talladega Counties	Stone J. Crane

MISSISSIPPI

Adams County	Margaret Leach
	Charles McDowell
*Alcorn County	Ruth G. Berwick
Chickasaw, Grenada, *Hinds, Holmes, Jefferson, *Lauderdale, Lee, *Monroe and *Prentiss Counties	Margaret E. Bishop
Coahoma County	John A. Cramer
DeSoto County	Marion C. Adams
Humphrey County	Raymond C. Halliday
	Margaret Prendergast
*Pontotoc County	Pauline Gardescu
Quitman County	Everett York
	Eleanor Noble
Sharkey-Issaquena and Union Counties	Raymond C. Halliday
Tunica County	Lucy Hart
Warren County	Clarence H. Dawson
Washington County	Dorothy E. Johnston
Wilkinson and *Yalabusha Counties	Emma A. Anderson
Yazoo County	Hannah E. Jackson

LOUISIANA

Avoyelles and Pointe Coupee Parishes	Allen C. Wilson
Catahoula and Franklin Parishes	Sadie James
LaSalle and Concordia Parishes	Isabel Nelson
	Sadie James
Ouachita and Rapides Parishes	Agnes Dinwiddie
*West Carroll Parish	Rhea G. Hammitt
West Feliciana Parish	F. E. Hendrian

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* Refugee Counties and Parishes

REGION G — ILLINOIS

Headquarters — Marion, Illinois

Walter Wesselius, *Director*
Roy Wingate, *Assistant Director*
R. E. Gillette, *Assistant Director*
Charles O. Burkett, *Assistant Director*
Vivien S. Harris, *Case Supervisor*
R. M. Muirhead, M. D., *Medical Adviser*
Rebecca Pond, *Nursing Supervisor*
Beatrice Kinney, *Nursing Supervisor*
Wm. B. Lovejoy, *Accountant*
C. Wade Downing, *Accountant*
Gerald Wesselius, *Building Adviser*
Orlo F. King, *Supply Officer*

COUNTY	AREA DIRECTOR
Alexander County	Wm. L. Poole Lillian Waters
*Franklin County	Durnell Matthews
Gallatin County	Sophie Foote H. F. Keisker Elizabeth Pickerill *Case Supervisor* Sophie Foote *Case Supervisor*
Hamilton County	Ruth Wiggers
Hardin County	John C. Samp
*Jackson County	L. D. MacIntyre
*Johnson and *Marion Counties	Alton DeLong
Massac County	R. T. Schaeffer
*Perry County	Paul T. Carlson
Pulaski County	Walter Over John C. Samp Marie Verniere *Case Supervisor* Cora V. Shuman *Case Supervisor*
Pope County	R. T. Schaeffer T. H. Solverud
Saline County	Grace G. Wise Edith Hennessey *Case Supervisor*
*Union County	Ned Campbell
White and Wabash Counties	Marie Verniere R. E. Gillette
*Williamson County	R. E. Gillette

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* Refugee Counties

REGION H — MISSOURI

Headquarters — Sikeston, Missouri

John C. Wilson, *Director*
Frances Blackburn, *Case Supervisor*
Rosa M. Schladweiler, *Nursing Supervisor*
Vern F. Moore, *Accountant*
A. T. Comisky, *Building Adviser*

COUNTY	AREA DIRECTOR
*Dunklin, *Stoddard and Butler Counties	A. Margaret Harris L. D. MacIntyre
*Mississippi and Cape Girardeau Counties	E. S. Transue Louise Adams *Case Supervisor*
*New Madrid and Scott Counties	C. R. Myers John H. Schueddig
Pemiscot County	Gertrude Thompson

REGION I — ARKANSAS

Headquarters — Little Rock, Arkansas

Albert Evans, *Director*
J. M. Power, *Director*
Edith R. Miller, *Assistant Director and Case Supervisor*
Kathryn Monroe, *Case Supervisor*
Ann McMechen, *Case Supervisor*
F. W. Kratz, M. D., *Medical Director*
Thora Ingebritson, *Nursing Supervisor*
J. A. Smith, *Accountant*

COUNTY	AREA DIRECTOR
Arkansas, White and Prairie Counties	Florence Martin
*Clay County	Frances Blackburn
Craighead County	Frances Morris
Crittenden County	Mrs. Harmon N. Seford
Cross County	Cora V. Shuman
Desha County	Ann McMechen
Green County	Gertrude Force
Lee County	W. J. Keeser
Mississippi County	P. K. Betts Chris O'Connor
Monroe County	R. T. Bridge
Phillips County	Ann McMechen P. K. Betts
Poinsett County	Ed. A. Spees
St. Francis County	Harry Richmond P. K. Betts Margaret Diers *Case Supervisor*
*Woodruff County	Emma Mortensen

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* Refugee Counties

APPENDIX E

Chapter and Advisory Committee Chairmen[*]

REGION A—WEST VIRGINIA

AREA OR COUNTY	CHAPTER CHAIRMAN	ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
Brooke County	W. M. Simpson, Jr.	W. M. Simpson, Jr.
Cabell County	J. Geo. Bender	R. B. Marston
Hancock County	Walter C. Gumbel	Walter C. Gumbel
Jackson County	Leon McIntosh	Mrs. M. J. Rathbone
Marshall County	Allen Simmons	Jack Villers
Mason County	Rev. C. G. Billups	Stephen K. Vaught
Ohio County	Edwin C. Spears	Edwin C. Spears
Pleasants County	John McComas	Mrs. M. J. Rathbone
Putnam County	J. R. Matthews	Stephen K. Vaught
Tyler County	Dr. V. H. Kemper	Mrs. M. J. Rathbone
Wayne County	Robt. Thompson	H. G. Harper
Wetzel County	Clarence O. Mason	Clarence O. Mason
Wood County	Mrs. M. J. Rathbone	Mrs. M. J. Rathbone

REGION B—OHIO

AREA OR COUNTY	CHAPTER CHAIRMAN	ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
Adams County	Rev. Fred N. Eastman	Rev. Fred N. Eastman
Belmont County		
Bellaire & Powhatan	John R. Moore	W. T. Robertson
West Wheeling and Bridgeport	“	Dr. C. J. Holley
Martins Ferry	Dr. C. B. Messerly	Dr. C. B. Messerly
Brown County	Miss Laurel McCormack	Miss Laurel McCormack
Clermont County	Judge H. L. Nichols	Judge H. L. Nichols
Gallia County	Mrs. Wayne Booth (Acting Chairman)	Capt. H. E. Houck
Hamilton County	John J. Rowe	
District A	“	Walter Schatz
District B	“	William J. Shroder
District B (Negro)	“	B. W. Overton
District C	“	G. F. Franz
District D	“	Edward H. Lillie
District E	“	Herbert Michaels
District F	“	Simon Nielson
Lawrence County	Rev. G. L. Pennock	Martin Cloren, Jr.
Marietta	W. E. Daker	W. E. Daker
Meigs County	I. B. Weed	I. B. Weed
Middleport	“	J. H. Grate
Morgan County	Chas. B. Smith	Chas. B. Smith
Muskingum County	Dr. M. A. Loebell	Charles Rankin
Scioto County	Roger Selby	C. J. Phipps

REGION C—KENTUCKY

AREA OR COUNTY	CHAPTER CHAIRMAN	ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
Anderson County	Chas. E. McGinnis	Chas. E. McGinnis
Ballard County	Mrs. W. A. Page	Mrs. W. A. Page

AREA OR COUNTY	CHAPTER CHAIRMAN	ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
Boyd County	Howard VanAntwerp, Jr.	
Catlettsburg	“	George B. Gunnel
Ashland	“	Howard VanAntwerp, Jr.
Ashland	“	Frank E. Vigor (Acting Chm.)
Bracken County	Vacant	U. McCall Richey
Breckenridge County	Mrs. O. T. Skillman	D. D. Dowell
Bullitt County	H. H. Combs	Ora Lee Roby
Butler County	Ben H. Moore	Ben H. Moore
Calloway County	Rev. O. A. Marrs	T. O. Burner
Campbell County	Jas. C. McFarland	Jas. C. McFarland
Carlisle County	George E. Fisher	Joseph B. Martin, Sr.
Carroll County	Jane Stringfellow	
Carrollton	“	Ralph Barker
English	“	Mrs. J. W. Lee
RR Sanders, Ghent	“	Henry Plum
Eagle Station	“	Mrs. Lawrence Llewelyn
Ghent	“	Rev. Brewer
Christian County	Hunter Moss	Hunter Moss
Crittenden County	C. A. Hollowell	C. A. Hollowell
Daviess County	Mike Callas	Mike Callas
Franklin County	J. W. Ireland	Rev. Hampton Adams
Fulton County	J. O. Lewis	Fred Stokes
Gallatin County	W. P. Perry	Rev. T. H. Tinsley
Graves County	Chas. Waggoner	Mrs. Ella B. Ward
Greenup County	Clyde C. England	
Russell	“	Clyde C. England
Greenup	“	James Sowards
Fullerton	“	Frank Hardin
Hancock County	Wm. H. Davis	Leo Rosenblatt
Hardin County	Clarence M. Vertrees (Acting)	Clarence M. Vertrees
Harrison County	James Saunders Whaley	James Saunders Whaley
Henderson County	Leigh Harris	
Hebbardsville	“	Herman Newman
Reed	“	George Stanley
Smith Mills	“	Charles Duncan
Henry County	John M. Berry (Vice-Chm.)	John M. Berry
Hickman County		
Clinton	W. W. Patrick	Luther Sanders
Columbus	Marion Rust	“
Hopkins County	Frank Berry	Beverly Waddell
Jefferson County	A. B. Sawyer, Jr.	
St. Matthews	“	Henley V. Bastin
Broadway	“	Fred Borries
Kentucky	“	Rees H. Dickson
Virginia	“	David W. Fairleigh
Burnett	“	Thomas O. Helm, Jr.
Cabbage Patch	“	Louis W. Kerberg
Central	“	Father Herman J. Lammers
Parkland	“	Rev. W. W. Morton
Valley Station	“	R. E. Nute
Chestnut	“	Rev. W. P. Offutt
Portland	“	Father A. M. Reitzel
South Louisville	“	E. O. Rollings
Market	“	Lucille D. Smith
Walnut	“	Luther Stein
Point	“	R. E. Vissman
Jessamine County	Mrs. J. Russell Keller	Mrs. J. Russell Keller
Kenton County	J. Wayne Rusk	Forrest J. Alvin
Lewis County	J. C. Knapp	John Mann
Livingston County	G. A. Rudd	W. E. Chipps
Lyon County	James Lester (Vice-Chm.)	C. C. Molloy
Marshall County	Clifford Treas (Acting)	Henry H. Lovett
Mason County	Mrs. Jane Moses	Samuel Harover

AREA OR COUNTY	CHAPTER CHAIRMAN	ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
McCracken County	Schultz Riggs	Schultz Riggs
McLean County		
Calhoun	Fred Gibson	J. H. Thomas
Brandenburg	"	Fred Morgan
Livermore	James G. Owens	James G. Owens
Mercer County	J. L. Isenberg	Jane L. Oldenburg
Nelson County	Mrs. Louisa B. Grigsby	Mrs. Louisa B. Grigsby
Nicholas County	Innes B. Ross	Innes B. Ross
Oldham County	Elliott Netherton	Elliott Netherton
Owen County	Mrs. T. A. Perry	John Thomas
Spencer County	W. Roy Stratton	E. S. Speed
Trigg County	James A. Tuggle	James A. Tuggle
Trimble County		
Milton	Milton Snyder	Fred Butler
Bedford	E. B. McCain	E. B. McCain
Union County		
Morganfield	E. R. Morton	E. R. Morton
Sturgis	Edwin C. Calman	E. C. Calman
Webster County		
Clay	Mrs. E. S. Love	J. T. Moore
Onton	"	Clarence Dunville
Blackford	"	Emerson Crowley
Wheatcroft	"	V. G. Waggener
Sebree	"	Mrs. W. S. Hancock
Providence	C. J. Miedreich	C. J. Miedreich
Woodford County	E. A. Davis	E. A. Davis

REGION D-E—INDIANA

AREA OR COUNTY	CHAPTER CHAIRMAN	ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
Crawford County	Paul Flanigan	Paul Flanigan
Dearborn County		
Aurora	George Brindley	George Brindley
Lawrenceburg	Ezra P. Hayes	O. M. Keller
Floyd County	W. W. Schwaninger	W. W. Schwaninger
Gibson County	John W. Harmon	John W. Harmon
Harrison County	Mrs. Blanche Christley	Thomas Hudson
Jefferson County	Rev. John C. Black	Paul Dowell
Knox County	Guy R. Dunphy	Guy R. Dunphy
Ohio County	Mills D. Hemphill	Miss Ellen Stewart
Posey County	Dale Tenison	M. W. Fuhrer
Spencer County	Dr. Eva Buxton (Actg. Chm.)	Ben Curtis
Switzerland County	Miss Laura Lamson	Edward W. Tilley
Vanderburgh County	Paul H. Schmidt	
Tues. Committee		Theodore I. Stein
Fri. Committee		Virgil Kibler
Warrick County	Mrs. K. H. Weyerbacher	Jerry Smith

REGION F—TENNESSEE

AREA OR COUNTY	CHAPTER CHAIRMAN	ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
Davidson County	Dr. Paul DeWitt	Stratton Foster
Dyer County	W. J. Inman	Ralph Rice
Lake County		
Ridgely	L. V. Peacock	L. V. Peacock
Tiptonville	J. T. Burrus	Mrs. Justia Hopson
Obion County	C. T. Timm	Charles Dietzel
Shelby County	D. E. Wagner	D. E. Wagner
Stewart County	Vacant	Miss Margaret Stacker
Tipton County	John M. Walker	John M. Walker

REGION G—ILLINOIS

AREA OR COUNTY	CHAPTER CHAIRMAN	ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
Alexander County	Harry Johnson	Harry Johnson
Gallatin County	T. B. Smith	Max H. Galt
Hamilton County	Mrs. C. C. Wright	Fred Wilson
Hardin County	Judge Arthur A. Miles	H. W. Hurst
Johnson County	Royce Bridges	Royce Bridges
Massac County	Dr. G. F. Cummins	
Metropolis	"	Dr. G. F. Cummins
Brookport	"	Hal Butterworth
Pope County	Dr. James A. Ward	Dr. J. B. Crist
Pulaski County	Mrs. James Main	
Mounds & Mound City	"	Clyde Richey
Karnak	"	Walter Leidigh
Ullin	"	Dr. J. B. Mathis
Pulaski	"	W. A. Reeves
Saline County	W. R. Malan	D. B. McGehee
Wabash County	Alonzo M. Spaeth	Charles Campbell
White County	Roy Clippinger	Roy Clippinger

REGION H—MISSOURI

AREA OR COUNTY	CHAPTER CHAIRMAN	ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
Dunklin County	Elmo Blakemore	Elmo Blakemore
Mississippi County	Rev. A. B. Cooper	Rev. A. B. Cooper
New Madrid County	William Mann	William Dawson, Jr.
Pemiscot County	W. D. Byrd	W. M. Crysler

REGION I—ARKANSAS

AREA OR COUNTY	CHAPTER CHAIRMAN	ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
Crittendon County	W. A. Koser	Bert Harden
Cross County	W. W. Shaver	J. E. Hollan
Lee County	W. G. Hoyle	W. G. Hoyle
Mississippi County		
Blytheville	Judge C. A. Cunningham	B. A. Lynch
(*Chickasawba District*)		
Osceola	C. L. Moore	C. L. Moore
(*Osceola District*)		
Monroe County	J. E. Pinkley	J. T. Bateman
Phillips County	J. T. Horner	J. T. Horner
Poinsett County	J. E. Fox	J. E. Fox
St. Francis County	E. B. Ragland	Gazzola Vaccaro

* There were no extensive rehabilitation needs, hence no Advisory Committees, in Region J, Pennsylvania, or in Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama.

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